PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,244—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.	
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* CLYDE	4.93	E. H. Gordon	16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4939	E. H. Gordon	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8010	A. W. Adamson	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4939	E. H. Gordon	11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. L. Wheler	18th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4939	E. Gordon	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	7412	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8010	A. W. Adamson	30th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rosevich	4,218	1st April 1898.
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,830	16th Mar. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	12th April 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 190

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 3 MONTHS	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1,600	Rs. 1,025

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamer of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., indirect by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	7,393	21st March.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To leave Bombay.
SYDNEY	1,232	Aubert	13th March 1898 Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Sammite	12th April, '98
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Desmaubeuge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,253	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—3, Water Street.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.
PASSAGES secured by P. O. the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details furnished promptly
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th March, 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th March, 1898, at 8 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 3rd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 4th March, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,868 tons, on or about 5th March, 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

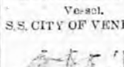
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 2nd March, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description receive for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF VENICE	2,370	F. Snow.	About the 9th Mar. 1898.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Penkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED RATES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA: 9 & 11 Court House Street.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.
BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

NECESSARIES FOR TRAVELLERS & TOURISTS.

—TRUNKS-BAGS-PORTMANTEAUX—
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
DECK CHAIRS, DECK SHOES.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING—
REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK! NEW STOCK!

PARROT CAGES.
BREEDING CAGES.
GLASS DOMES.
HERLANQUIAN TEA SETS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
SUIT CASES.
PIVERS' HAIR TONIC.
WORK BASKETS.
TIFFIN BASKETS.
MONEY PURSES.
SILVER TOP SALT BOTTLES.
FEATHER FANS.
SCENT VAPORIZERS.
XLONITE HAIR BRUSHES.
ALBUMS.
WALKING STICKS.
BOYS' TRICYCLES.
GIRLS' BICYCLES.
TOYS.
KEY LABELS.
STATIONERY.
HANGING FLOWER POTS.
BIRD CAGES.
FISH AQUARIUMS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
HERLANQUIAN COFFEE SETS.
LEATHER TRUNKS.
DRESSING BAGS.
HAND BAGS.
PIVERS EAU DE COLOGNE.
WORK CASES.
OPERA GLASSES.
SILVER TOP SCENT BOTTLES.
TOURIST CASES.
JEWEL CASES.
SCENT CASES.
MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES IN CASES.
WRITING CASES.
LAMPS.
GIRLS' TRICYCLES.
GAMES.
FLASKS.
LUGGAGE LABELS
PIPES.
STATIONERY CASES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.
THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.
Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.
For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
All early applicants will receive
A COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.
The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.
THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

	Cash.	Rs. 450	Credit.	Rs 500
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.				
" "P" " Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S" " Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H" " Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.
BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS | CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

CABIN TRUNKS, Rs. 12-8. | WARM SUITS, ULSTERS, DRESSING GOWNS. | FLANNEL SUITS, Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DO NOT
SMOKE
BAHADUR CIGARS
UNLESS YOU WANT
"THE BEST."
McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."
GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.
This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.
Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:
"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of its illustrated weeklies."—"Hospitality."
The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ART BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

	Rs. a.
MEISSONIER. His Life and his Art. By VALLERY C. O. GREARD, *de l'Academie Francaise.* Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd and Miss Florence Simmonds. Two Hundred Illustrations in the text, and forty full-page Plates, partly in Photogravure and partly in Colour	32 0
ANTONIO ALLEGRI DA CORREGGIO. His Life, his Friends, and his Time. By CORRADO RICCI. Translated by Florence Simmonds. With 16 Photogravure Plates, 21 full-page Plates in Tint, and 190 Illustrations in the Text. In One Volume, Imperial 8vo	37 0
REMBRANDT. His Life, his Work, and his Time. By EMILE MICHEL, Member of the Institute of France. Translated by Florence Simmonds. Edited and Prefaced by Frederick Wedmore. Second Edition, enlarged, with 76 full-page Plates, and 250 Illustrations in the Text. In One Volume, gilt top.....	37 0

THE ENGLISH PRESS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on the 23rd day of March, 1898, when the Resolution—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from 2,50,000 Rupees, divided into 1,000 Shares of 250 Rupees each, to Rupees 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 Shares of Rupees 100, each," which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 2nd day of March, 1898, will be submitted for confirmation, as a Special Resolution.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1898.

By Order,
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, High-pressure Engine, Weigh Bridge Platform, Weighing Machine, Manilla Ropes, Sewer Cleaning Fans, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes and Joints, Heat-pipes, Smith's Bellows, Street Lamps, Chloride of Lime, Screw Jacks, Empty Iron Drums, Lime Bags, and 10 L. Powder Boxes, Bamboos, Rafters, Doors and Windows, Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast-iron, Coal, Ashes &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898 at 2 p.m., all the above named machinery and articles with stand pipes, instrument box, canvas scraps, leather, I ft and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powrahs, spanners, files, tools, 1 rope, rammers, poles, yokes, empty kerl tins, wooden casks, wrought and cast-iron, garden shears, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, saws, coal, ashes, &c.

Also at 4-30 p.m. at Carnac Bunder, Argyle Road bowli, near Iron Mart. A quantity of old rafters, teakwood centre, cast-iron and stoneware pipes and joints bracket, picks, powrahs, buckets, lanterns, etc.

Also on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1898 at 2 p.m., at Forras Road Drainage Chowki, consisting of a quantity of bamboos, cast-iron broken manhole frames and covers, I. C. and stoneware pipes and fittings, hose pipes (main rubber, coir, tar, cases of chloride of lime, Smith's bellows, wooden troughs, buckets, lanterns, flies, coir rope, etc., at 3-0 p.m. at E Ward Office Sankli Tank, consisting of 35 pieces of old timber, and at 4 p.m., at Chinchpogli Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron scraps and W. iron scraps.

Also on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1898, at 2-0 p.m., at Colaba Compressor Station, opposite the Tramway stables, consisting of 2 lots of carcases (English and Country) also at 3-30 p.m., at Tardeo Bellasis bridge Pipe Depot, consisting a lot of broken cast-iron and stoneware pipes and fittings, a number of old street lanterns and iron cradles, empty kerl boxes with tins, etc., and at 4 p.m., at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes and clinkers, cast iron, W. iron scraps, old rubber, empty iron drums, oil electric wire, wooden blocks, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 3rd March, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country Gentlemen. Horses sold on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Waters Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses bought or Sold	17 0
Veterinary Attendance	10 0
Veterinary Medicines as to Symptoms	5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, with Dinner and Supper, Tennis ground, Bath-rooms, Electric Light throughout. Most central position. Arrangements made with Families. Opened for Winter season.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TO COLLECTOR OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A COLLECTION of STAMPS belonging to the estate of E. F. VIEGAS, Deceased, is to be SOLD by the Administrator-General.

Bona fide intending buyers may view the collection on making application at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Standard Building, Hornby Row.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Pious.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp— and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Mab—Touch-stone.
12. The Oldipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Az Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Corban Argument
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpra
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Lego'Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cercunits, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Spell.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Derivatives.

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Poior versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argi.
7. Dan c.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS— (Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Boes.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXI MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Yakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Fays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tables.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinchvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's Doe.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mi-comme epilogue a colossueux volume au passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit d'etre si noir que celui qui a inventé Monsieur Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu sat curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, ma s'il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assemblés, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant les perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. Janvier Fevrier, 95.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taints, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE." The great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Ensims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Maresla.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have just imported the latest favourite LIQUEURS in London consisting of the following and can supply them at the rates mentioned below:—

	p. doz. Bottles.
EXTRA DRY TANGERINE	
ORANGE LIQUEUR.....	at Rs. 60-0-0
SLOE GIN (SECHE).....	at Rs. 45-0-0
ABRICOTINA	at Rs. 86-0-0

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

19, BANK STREET.

Suppliers by the Bottle,

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.

The Railway to Coonor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened for traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to Mrs. S. A. DAVIDSON,
Proprietrix.
or to SPENCER & Co., Ld.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 13.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

unquestionable Security

being the principal

Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED

£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan Dunsford to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGUMME DUNSFORD.
"15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most severe and long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 10,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
A. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
[illegible] Esq. (Managing Director of [illegible])
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., (37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

KWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, for HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Bombay 29th July 1[illegible]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

JOHN WILSON,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nevera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

S. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS, HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current a count, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-33m., 9-35a. Low water, 2-19m., 1-43a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Famine Commission sittings, Secretariat.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Race.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmi.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this afternoon

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 5, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

THE JAMA HOSPITAL.—We are informed that Dr. Miss Cecilia Fonreira, who recently carried a gold medal in Surgery, is to act as House-Surgeon at this hospital, in place of Miss Benson, who is going on leave.

JACKAL CLUB RACES AT ANDHERI.—On Saturday next, a special train for the convenience of members and friends attending the Jackal Club races at Andheri will be run from Colaba to Andheri and back at 2-50 and returning at 6-50.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—Owing to the meeting of the University Senate to-morrow, the next meeting of the Society is postponed till Friday, the 11th instant, at 5-15 p.m., in the University Library.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February last was 2,180, the daily average being 77, and new admissions 357.—Parsees 522, Hindus 673, Mahomedans 351, and Christians 614. The number of children vaccinated this month was 10. About 300 persons were inoculated against plague up to date.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—We take the following para. from the recently published number of the *Bombay Diocesan Record*:—"We may add that, for a second time during the year, the officers of H. M.'S Customs Department have proved most kind friends of the children, having given them a dinner on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and also subscribed Rs. 100 towards the Christmas Treat Fund."

DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-45 p.m., on Tuesday next by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. The topic selected is "the Bombay Plague and Mons. Haffkine's prophylactic treatment." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

BREAKING A BAILIFF'S NOSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Santee-Sheer, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Clive Durant was again charged by Inspector Barker with assaulting Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, on the 24th January last. Mr. S. B. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and the accused conducted his own defence. The complainant was cross-examined by the accused at great length, and the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

A SHARP SUBSTITUTE.—Gungaram Baljor, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Curseji Nowroji Saher, of Warden Road, has reported to the police that he placed Rs. 114-2, being of two currency notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 94-2 in coin, in a pocket of a piece of cloth, in the coach-box of his master's landau on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, and that when he went to look for the money at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, he found the bundle missing. He suspects a man, whom he had brought to work as a substitute in his place, and who suddenly disappeared at night.

CAUSING HURT TO A MALLEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, assistant Storekeeper G. I. P. Railway, was charged with having on the 7th ultimo, caused hurt to one Babaji Yesso, a mallee employed at Workshop, by throwing glasses at him. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster appeared for the complainant, while the accused appeared in person. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the accused denied the charge, stating that he was absent till midnight on the day in question and could not possibly have committed the assault. The magistrate, after having gone into the evidence called by the prosecution, convicted the accused and fined him Rs 15.

PORTUGUESE HONOUR.—His Most Faithful Majesty D. Carlos I., the King of Portugal, is pleased to bestow the following honours in recognition of the services rendered during the plague epidemic at Lower Damaun in 1897:—His Excellency Colonel José Pedro Machambuck Vilhar, the Governor of Damaun, is created a Councilheiro (Councillor); Dr. Virgilio Affonso Pobares is made a Cavalleiro or Officer of Torre e Espada; Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaruwalla is made a Cavalleiro of the Order of N. S da Conceicao da Villa Vicosa; Dr. Viriato Cristo, Dr. Proenga, the Health Officer, and R'rd. Father Joaquim dos Martyres Pimenta, the Vicar, are made Cavalleiros of the Order of Christ.

ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Sirdar's Bull ings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. S. S. Kanak presiding. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanji B. Patrigi, it was resolved that the articles be "that the capital of the company may be from time to time reduced by such resolutions and proceedings as the law requires," which was passed as the extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 12th day of February last, be continued, the meeting was resolved into a meeting to consider "that the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 2,50,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 250 each to Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each." A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LAD DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dharavie, on view of the body of Hoosein Eliapa, a lad, aged seven years, son of Eliapa Baloo, a tanner, employed in Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy's tannery at Dharavie, and lost child in a chawl in the premises. On Tuesday morning, the father went to work, leaving the deceased in the house. During his absence the boy went out, and while playing at a quarry hole, near the tannery, he accidentally fell in and was drowned. When the father returned home at noon for his meal, he found the deceased missing from the house. Eliapa searched for him, and as he was looking in the quarry hole, he noticed the deceased's cap floating on the surface of the water. This led to not being dragged, and on a diver being sent in, he brought out the body of the deceased. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Chuckoo Goli, a Hindu carpenter, aged fifty years. On the 15th ultimo, the deceased was at work in the house of a Mahomedan, at Grant Road. At 6 o'clock in the evening, Chuckoo got on to a window on the second storey of the house, and after getting on to the weather-board of the window, he attempted to catch hold of the pole of shoes that had been hung there, when he unfortunately lost his balance and fell on to the road below. When picked up, he complained of pain in his back, and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. He was examined at the hospital, but there were no external marks of injury visible, nor any fracture detectable. He was detained under treatment, but on the following day fever set in, and he gradually grew worse and died. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to concussion of the spine, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Luximeebai, a Hindu widow, aged sixty years, mother of Vinayakrao Sadanund, a clerk employed in the office of Messrs. Brown and Muir, solicitors, and residing at Girgaum. The husband of the deceased died about six months ago, and since then she became weak in mind, and behaved like a lunatic, speaking incoherently and talking to herself. On Monday night, Luximeebai took her evening meal and went to bed. About 5 o'clock on the following morning, she was found missing from the house, and the back door of the room open. A search was made for her, but she was not found until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well on Girgaum Back Road. Vinayak went up to the well and identified the body, which bore no marks of violence, and was dressed in the same clothes in which she was last seen clad. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

JUST before his death Lewis Carroll passed for press an illustrated volume of poetry by himself. Nearly the whole of the book is a reprint of the serious portion of the "Phantasmagoria and other Poems," published in 1869, and long out of print. There is, however, some new verse, which appears under the title, "Puck Lost and Found." The author tells us about this verse in an introductory note, which must now have a pathetic interest. It was inscribed in volumes given to a couple of children who had been visiting him. He taught them how to make "folding paper pistols," about which we have the grave declaration that they make almost as much noise as real pistols.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE DEATH OF MR. L. F. MACLEAN.

A PAINFUL CASE.

THREE OFFICIALS PUNISHED.

WE publish below the orders of the Government of the Punjab in regard to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. L. F. MacLean at Delhi. The orders are conveyed in a letter to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab:—

"I am desired to intimate that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has now fully considered the report of the inquest held on the body of Mr. Loundoun Francis MacLean, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer, who died at Delhi on the 13th November 1897, from the effects of strychnia poison, and the record of the departmental enquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned in the preparation of the prescription which led to his death; and to convey the following remarks and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. In Sir Mackworth Young's opinion the material is now complete for arriving at a judgment on this most painful case. The life of a valuable officer of Government has been lost partly through mistake and partly through disregard of rules, and it is necessary to fix, as far as possible, on the various persons concerned the amount of blame attaching to them for this lamentable result. There are three persons and three only on whom responsibility rests, namely,—

(1) Surgeon-Major G. W. L. Dennys, Civil Surgeon, Delhi.

(2) Bishambar Nath, Hospital Assistant in charge of the Police Hospital and Civil Station Dispensary, Delhi.

(3) Karim Bakhsh, compounder of the Police Hospital and Civil Station Dispensary, Delhi.

3. The prescription on which the fatal dose was prepared was written by Doctor Dennys. He says in his letter to Mrs. MacLean, dated 17th November 1897: "I was talking to your husband while I was writing it out. Owing to some unaccountable slip of the pen I wrote the words 'Ext Nucis Vom,' instead of 'Tinct Nucis Vom,' but the dose I wrote was *minims* 100 . . . . The extract is a solid substance and could not possibly be dispensed in the form of minims.' In his statement before the Magistrates Dr. Dennys said: "In the original I had written extract instead of tincture as it ought to have been, but the dose was written in minims, and it was obvious that the tincture was intended." In his subsequent statement of the 5th December he wrote: "When this (the examination of Mr. MacLean) was done I sat down again at my table and began writing out the prescription. While I was doing this I was asking him a few more questions regarding his symptoms. Having finished the prescription I checked the doses of each ingredient as I invariably do. I then noticed that I had omitted to prescribe tincture of Nux Vomica. I therefore made the entry at the top of the prescription . . . . . By some unaccountable slip of my pen (as I now know) I wrote the words 'Ext. Nucis Vom' instead of 'Tinct. Nucis Vom,' and though I checked the dose very carefully which was clearly written minims, I, alas, failed to notice that the word extract had been written in mistake for 'Tinc.'

4. Sir Mackworth Young has had to consider a statement made to you (as well as to himself at Delhi) by Mrs. MacLean to the effect that when Dr. Dennys was writing the prescription he was in a very excited state induced by a discussion between Mr. MacLean and himself regarding a previous difference about fees. This is entirely denied by Dr. Dennys, who says that the discussion was quite friendly, that neither he nor Mr. MacLean was at all excited, and that no mention of the subject was made until after the prescription had been written. The matter is only of importance because had Mr. Dennys written the prescription while in a state of excitement the mistake would have been more likely and more specially caution would have been used on his part. But after reading Dr. Dennys's explanation of the whole circumstances of the interview, contained in his letter of the 5th December, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that his account is substantially correct, and that excitement arising from such a discussion had nothing to do with the mistake in the prescription.

5. In regard to that mistake itself the following facts are established. Dr. Dennys first forgot the ingredient altogether. On reading over his prescription he recognised the omission and then wrote in the wrong drug, entering "Ext." for "Tinct." In writing the dose he made a slip and wrote a symbol after the words connected with it but he appears to account for. He is not sure that he made this slip, and this correction himself, but His Honor has carefully examined the symbol through a magnifying glass, and he is clear on this point. Dr. Dennys says he may be explained by the fact that in writing the symbol for minims he made one stroke too few, whereas it is not the usual symbol for minim. Admitting that this may be correct, he shows that after making the first slip and writing "Ex." for "Tinct," Dennys made another slip about the symbol, that he had to correct this, and that this did not result in his attention being drawn to the mistake in the dose or to the drug to which it referred. His Honor notices that another entry in the prescription has been cut out and an alternative prescribed. Dr. Dennys admits that he was asking Mr. MacLean questions while writing the prescription. He does not say that Mr. MacLean was talking to him while he was writing the prescription, but that he (Dr. Dennys) was asking to him (Mr. MacLean) "asking him a few more questions regarding his symptoms." There are therefore, Sir Mackworth Young considers, some indications of inattention and want of ordinary carefulness on the part of Dr. Dennys while prescribing for his patient. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to lay stress on them, but the case is one demanding the most minute scrutiny, and over and above the fact that Dr. Dennys made a slip of the pen, writing "Ext." for "Tinct" in the prescription, it is, his Honor thinks, clear from the other slips which he made while writing the prescription that his attention was not sufficiently directed to what he was writing, and that he failed to exercise that fine care which his profession demands.

6. There is one other point in connection with Dr. Denny's conduct as a Civil Surgeon, which has been brought to notice by the statements of the Hospital Assistant and the compounder. It is this. In the year 1898 in consequence of delay of 2½ hours in the dispensing of a prescription in the Police Lines Dispensary, Dr. Dennys wrote an order as follows:—"The compounder should be told that in case of any complaint in future as to the preparation of medicine he will be severely punished." Having called for and examined the papers connected with this matter Sir Mackworth Young considers that it was ill-judged. Even if undue delay took place in the particular instance (and it is not clear that this point was thoroughly investigated) the terms of the order amounting to a threat were far too sweeping and general. The effect of the order upon the particular case will be considered hereafter; meanwhile I am to note the fact that such an order could not fail to introduce an element of hurry and want of deliberation into the proceedings of the compounder, and that to this extent Dr. Dennys must be held responsible.

7. Next as to the case of the Hospital Assistant Bishambur Nath. He was not in the Dispensary when the prescription was made up. His duties in regard to poisons are clear. He is responsible for their being dispensed under his personal supervision. He deliberately evaded this responsibility, and allowed the keys of the poison almirahs to be made available to the compounder with restriction. He thus nullified the check interposed by standing orders against such mistakes as that which occurred. If he had acted up to his duty as clearly laid down it is impossible to believe that Dr. Denny's slip of the pen would have had fatal consequences. For this dereliction of duty he alleges the order of Dr. Dennys above quoted. It has no direct application to him, but to the compounder. But admitting that it may have influenced him in the direction of preferring despatch to safety, it clearly does not absolve him from his plain duty. It is noted that his statement before you is not very straightforward. He first said that the compounder could only get the keys of the non-poisonous drugs from his servant, and that the keys of the poison almirahs were on a separate bunch. Subsequently he had to admit that of late this was not the case, and that both sets of keys were on the same bunch, and that the compounder did therefore get the keys of the poison almirahs. He went on, however, to say that the compounder had frequently been told not to dispence medicines containing poisons without consulting him, but on cross examination admitted that he had instructed the compounder that in case of an urgent demand in his absence the compounder might make up such a medicine on his own responsibility. The Hospital Assistant Bishambar Nath has therefore been guilty of systematic disregard of departmental rules regarding the custody and dispensing of poisons.

8. The compounder Karim Bakhsh admits that he dispensed the prescription, obtaining the keys of the poison almirah from the Hospital Assistant's servant. Though this was against rule, the responsibility must rest mainly with the Hospital Assistant whose instructions to the compounder were that he might make up prescriptions containing poisonous ingredients at his own discretion. But, besides this finding extract of Nux Vomica with a dose of 100 minims opposite to it, and knowing that it could not be dispensed in minims he instead of referring for orders changed minims into grains in the prescription book and dispensed the mixture accordingly. For this act he has no excuse but Dr. Denny's order above mentioned. Ill-judged as the order was, he should a very little way towards palliating the assumption of responsibility in such a matter: The compounder had had it brought prominently to his notice that the drug was poisonous, as he had had to obtain the Hospital Assistant's keys to get it out. He realised that a mistake had been made in the entry of this poisonous drug in the prescription, and he should have stayed all proceedings until he had referred the case for orders. By not doing so he took on himself a responsibility which he was not entitled to assume and fatal results ensued.

9. The compounder Karim Bakhsh is under suspension, and in view of the fatal error of judgment and breach of a clearly understood rule of procedure committed by him, Sir Mackworth Young feels that he cannot be restored. I am to request that his dismissal may be ordered accordingly. It is due to the compounder to place on record that his statements regarding the share he has had in this sad occurence have been made with complete straightforwardness. His Honor is pleased to direct that during the period of his suspension he should recover one quarter of his salary as subsistence allowance under Article 215, Civil Service Regulations.

10. The breach of standing orders committed by Hospital Assistant Bishambar Nath is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, a serious one, and has in this particular case undoubtedly contributed to the fatal result. His Honor therefore directs that Bishambar Nath should be reduced to the 3rd class of Hospital Assistants for two years, after which his restoration to the 2nd class will depend on the reports received of his work.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches blame to Surgeon-Major Dennys for carelessness in writing the prescription which resulted in the death of Mr. MacLean, and in a minor degree for an indiscriminate order threatening the compounder. His Honor considers that he should not be left in charge of an important station like Delhi, and I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to submit proposals for his transfer to a smaller station.

12. I am to request that you will take measures for securing a strict observance of the rule requiring the officer in charge of a dispensary to supervise personally the dispensing of poisons, and that if no written rule on the subject exists instructions may be issued prohibiting subordinate medical officials from exercising any discretion in correcting prescriptions, and directing them in all cases of doubt to refer to their superior for orders.

13. In conclusion Sir Mackworth Young cannot refrain from expressing his deep regret at the loss of so distinguished an officer as Mr. Loundoun F. MacLean, C. I. E., by so lamentable a misadventure.

Commenting in the case the *Pioneer* write: —It seems that some time previously to the fatal misadventure of November 13 the compounder at the Dispensary where the prescription was made up, had been, as the Punjab Government holds, unwarrantably threatened with severe punishment by Dr. Dennys if a delay which had once occurred in the preparation of a prescription, was repeated. This, the Punjab Government is of opinion, "could not fail to introduce an element of hurry and want of deliberation into the proceedings of the compounder, and to this extent Dr. Dennys must be held responsible." Further, the Hospital Assistant whose duty it was to be always present when poisons were dispensed, had told the compounder he might dispense them on his own responsibility, and in this particular instance the compounder got the keys of the poison almerah from the Hospital Assistant's servant. Yet we find that the compounder, whose error came only after the unaccountable carelessness of Dr. Dennys and the absolute neglect of duty of the Hospital Assistant, and who, it is admitted, was likely to hurry unduly over his work because Dr. Dennys had once unwarrantably threatened him with severe punishment, is dismissed from Government Service, while Dr. Dennys is merely transferred from Delhi to Sialkote, and the Hospital Assistant is only reduced in grade for a period of two years. On what principles of equity are these punishments thus graded? Finally we should like to ask whether, while the leading civil and military officials in Delhi have with some what questionable propriety and taste, been giving a farewell dinner and dance to Dr. Dennys, anything has been done in the matter of a pension to the widow of Mr. Maclean? We are informed that no legal right exists, but even if this be so, the case is surely one where Government should make an exception. Mrs. Maclean lost her husband—a valuable public servant, as Sir Mackworth Young testifies—"partly through mistake and partly through disregard of rules" on the part of Government officials, and Government ought to see that she is provided with a reasonable pension.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 10, Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas being in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following director's report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—The directors beg to submit to you their second report, and the audited balance sheet of the Company for its first official year ended 30th June last. After the date of their first report your directors issued a second call of Rs. 500 per share, which was payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before the 2nd of August 1897, and a great portion of this second call has been paid up. Your directors are glad to say that the Mill Buildings have nearly reached completion. Were it not for the difficulty of procuring labour that existed at the end of 1896 and the beginning of the last year, both at the outbreak and during the rigid prevalence of the plague, the buildings would have been completed before now, and had that been the case, your directors would, on the present occasion, have had the pleasure of reporting to you that a major portion of your machinery had been in course of erection. As soon as the buildings are completed, the erection of the machinery will be commenced; and the same will be finished with all possible expedition so as to enable your directors to set the Mill a working. Two of your directors Messrs. Munsookhbhai Bhugoobhai and Virchund Deepchund, C. I. E., retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year ending 30th June 1898, and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, the above report, together with the audited account and the balance sheet, was approved of and adopted. Messrs Munsookhbhai Bhugo bhai and Virchund Deepchund, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors of the Company for the ensuing year. Messrs. Manaram Balkrishna Kirtikar and Dorabji Hormusjee Ashburner were re-appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each.

The customary compliments to the chairman, brought the proceedings to a close.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentory Suits.

42-97—Maganlal and R—Jamsetjee Acharwalla vs Dosibai—Jehangir and S.

339-84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

134-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayoure Ebrahim vs Lalkibai and other—Muljee and R.

1-97—Pinkur as D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and others—Matubhai and J.

246-95—Payne G and S—Harishanker Damoder vs Tejee Kiya—Shanrao P.

138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghanchi Dawood Manomed—Wadia and G.

617-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribowandas Vanarsey vs Vallji Kalidas and others—Maganlal and R. and R S Brown and Co.

598-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullakchand Bhanaji and others vs Nathmal Deepchand and others—Matubhai and J.

654-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabbai Barsidlal vs Isherdas Baharilal and others—Wadia and G. and Tyabjee D and Co.

251-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memanlal Sadagurmul and others vs Mehtabai Bar idlall and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.

658-96—Pym G and —Thomas Henry Moore and another—vs Hussonbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.

206-97—Manaklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj adha—Thakurdas D and Co.

39 -2763-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Langford vs Hajee assum Joosub—Smetnam B and N.

451—2763-95—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Joosub—Smetnam B and N.

243—338-2-95 Thakurdas D and C—Javeevahoo vs Vithaldas Govind—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

607-95—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Partheard.

638-95—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

149-97—Muljee and R—Luckmibai and others vs Ladhkibai and another—Little and Co and Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

555-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Huridas vs Tricumdas Muljee—Khundoo and S—Part heard.

62-97—Rougton and B—Dowjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Vesilabai—Madhowjee V.

203-97—Pestonjee R and K—Ardeshir Pestonjee Sethna vs Hormusjee Jemasjee.

298-97—Hemming and P—Jacob Airon Awaker and others vs Goswami Shri Muralluxmi Vahujee—Khanderao and S.

2-5-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Ruttonbai binto Karimbhai vs Valjee Karimbhai and others—Bahadur M, T D and C and M H Khan.

6-0-95—Chunis M and M—Shir Sekappa Chanbasopha Kanmalli and another vs Bosipha Kamali—Chusopha Mathobhai and J.

402-96—Maganlal and R—Harichand Mukund vs Luximbai and others—Nanu and H, Edgelow and G, T D and Co and Dikshit and D.

645-96—Bhikoli M and M—Ibrahim Abdoolli Kakawala vs Noorodin Namgodin and others.

313-97—Captain and V—For pauper—Jainbai and others vs Kooja Visram Allana and others—Hiralal M and M

555-95—R S Brown and Co—Thakar Dharsey Hemraj vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Maganlal and R.

MR. ERNEST VIZETELLY, who gives us Zola in English has just returned from seeing the novelist in Paris. It may be said that Zola himself regards his chances of going to prison as being, to say the least of it, very considerable. However his case may end, he has decided that the new novel "Paris" shall appear in France, England, and America on the 1st of March. The book, which Messrs. Chatto publish here, is, of course, a sequel to "Lourdes" and "Rome." It is the concluding volume of a trilogy.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE FORWARD POLICY.

SIR ANTHONY MACDONELL AND SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S VIEWS.

THE following Minute of Dissent by Sir Charles Pritchard, Sir James Westland, and Sir A. Macdonnell, from a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, July 1894 is just published in Volume I of the "Papers regarding British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and the Military Operations undertaken against them during the year 1897-98.

We dissent from the despatch. It does not in our opinion, express distinctly either approval or disapproval of proposals that have been put forward for the military occupation and direct control of the whole of Waziristan. It suggests a middle course, and in some respects, as we conceive, an uncertain course between proposals for annexation and the policy of persuasive restraint laid down in 1892 (see paragraph 7 below). But, while suggesting a middle course, the despatch expresses in its final paragraph a decided condemnation of the policy of 1892 that has hitherto been acted upon, and to that extent, we fear, implies a preference for the opposite policy of 1892. It seems to us that that has such middle course as the despatch suggests can be effective as a substantial solution of the question, or can operate otherwise than as a temporary expedient, prefacing annexation. In our judgment the real choice lies between, on the one hand, a policy that aims at resting on our present frontiers and influencing the Waziris from without; and, on the other hand, a policy that contemplates the assumption of complete responsibility for the administration of Waziristan and the independent tribal territory that intervenes between the present frontiers of British India and of the kingdom of Afghanistan.

We have therefore arrived at the parting of the ways as regards our policy in Waziristan, and that the real issue involved in the present discussion is one of great importance. The decision arrived at in this matter will reach further than Waziristan, and must affect materially the rest of the independent tribal country on the Afghan border and our treatment of it.

We are going that demarcation of British and Afghan spheres of influence introduces a new conflactor into the consideration of questions connected with our frontier, and should, as time goes on, continue the simplification of our policy and its concentration ontwo objects, namely, the prevention of frontier and the weaning of the tribes from internal feuds. The ea objects which, with patience and tact, may, we think be gradually secured, to a substantial extent at all events, by peaceful means, and consistently with maintaining the independence of the Waziris and not projecting forwarding the existing frontier of British India. But if we push forward our military posts beyond the Gomal, make roads through Wazi territory, establish police arrangements within it, interfere in inter-tribal quarrels levy tribute from the tribes, and undertake, from the beginning, to prevent the Waziris from raiding into Afghanistan, we shall destroy their independence and be practically assuming the administrative control of their country, in whatever terms we may choose to describe our action. We shall not be able eventually to stop short of establishing and maintaining a line of military posts, or of combined military and levy posts, along the whole length of the Waziri-Afghan border. the possibility of which indeed is foreshadowed in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the despatch. The cost of these operations will be enormous. In carrying them out we shall have to encounter and overcome much stubborn resistance and we shall be compelled to establish and along the Afghan border, we shall find ourselves in contact with a fresh set of tribesmen who are likely to prove as troublesome neighbours in the future as the Wajiris have proved in the past. Any attempt to subjug to the Waziris and hold their country by military force is eminently calculated to set the whole frontier in a blaze and to involve our ally the Amir as well as ourselves in various troubles. We must recognise the fact the Amir's authority is not yet completely established in some of the outlying border tracks that are included in Afganisthan under the recent Kabul agreement, and that he will have considerable difficulties to face in keeping under control the unruly tribesmen who inhabit the tracts within his sphere of influence

A forward movement and a policy of the nature which inspires the despatch seems to us to transgress alike the declarations of policy made in our despatches to the Secretary of State and the instructions of that authority. On the 16th August 1892, the Government of India wrote as follows:—

"A question may be raised with regard to our relations with the Waziri tribesmen in those districts from which we propose that the Amir's interference should be excluded. We do not as we have already said desire to annex he country. We wish them to regard us as their friends and to assist us in keeping open and improving the Gomal Pass, which immediately adjoins their territory. In order to secure this object it may be necessary some future time to establish posts in the neighbourhood; but . . . have decided to avoid as far as may be possible any exhibition of activity amongst them at the present time.

"Nor again are we prepared to say that because we have decided that the Amir should not be allowed to annex the indepe dent Waziri tribes, it will be incumbent upon us to protect them upon all occasions, or whatever their conduct may be. It is likely that in a mountainous region inhabited by warlike tribes, such as that under discussion, there may for many years to come be inter-tribal conflicts, sometimes between one section of the Waziris and another, sometimes between the Waziris and the adjoining clans. Such occurrences are regarded as the natural incident of frontier life, and we do not contemplate that it need be our duty either to keep the Waziri tribesmen under strict control or, if their conduct should invite reprisals, to shield them from the consequences of their own acts. The Waziri tribes might for the pre ent be left in the same position as the Afridis, who, if they raid on the Amir's territory, are liable to be punished by the Amir. * * * Such a state of things is no doubt far from ideally perfect, but it is that which obtains on other parts of the border, and it has been found to produce fairly good results.

"We do not therefore at present see any necessity for entering into engagements with the Waziris themselves which would bind us to protect them. What is in our opinion, essential is that we should subject to what we have said with regard to Wano, make it absolutely clear to the Amir, that we cannot allow him to encroach upon any part of Waziristan."

The Secretary of State's observations on the statement of policy just quoted run as follows:—

"The question of our own future action in regard to Waziristan remains to be considered. You state that your Government are prepared to assure the Amir that you do not regard Waziristan as British territory, and also to renew the assurance given in 1888 that you do not intend building a fort at Wano; and though in your opinion, it may be necessary to establish at some future time posts in the neighbourhood of the Gomal, you disclaim any desire to annex the country and you have decided to avoid any exhibition of activity among the Waziris. The latter decision has my full concurrence. I should see with regret any steps which might lead to interference on our part with the independence of the Waziris, or which might tend to convert our political influence into direct administrative control over the tribe."

The above were the instructions on which Sir M. Durand proceeded in the conduct at Kabul of his negotiations concerning Waziristan. The agreement arrived at with the Amir defines the limits of the kingdom of Afghanistan and stipulates for the demarcation of a boundary line beyond which the Amir on the one side and the British Government on the other is not to advance territorial claims. It forbids the Amir from encroaching upon any portions of Waziristan, but it leaves the border tribes in the same independent position that they occupied before the settlement was made, and it does not impose on the Government of India any obligation in the matter of establishing system of direct control over Waziristan or over other portions of independent tribal territory. The last-named question does not indeed appear to have been raised in the course of the negotiations.

In addressing the Secretary of State we wrote:—

"We wish it to be clearly understood that nothing is further from our intentions than the annexation of tribal country on our frontier. We believe, however, that without annexation and without interference in the internal affairs of the tribes, it will be possible to bring them further within our influence, and to induce them to regard themselves as owing allegiance to us."

The Secretary of State's reply on this part of the subject runs as follows:—

I trust that the tranquillity of the border, especially in the neighbourhood of the Gomal, will now be secured. I observe that your Government emphatically repudiates all intention of annexing tribal territory, but desires to bring the tribes whom this settlement concerns further within your influence. I approve generally of the policy thus described; but I trust that in carrying it into effect your Government will carefully abstain from taking any steps to extend your influence, which may tend to bring about a collision with the tribesmen, or to the establishment of fresh posts beyond the frontier which may require armed protection."

The steps which the Secretary of States has thus on two occasions deprecated our taking seem to us to be those very steps which the despatch, from which we are dissenting, proposes that we should take.

The further correspondence with the Secretary of State relates to arrangements to be made for the delimitation of the boundary, and does not alter the position regarding the future treatment of Waziristan

It will be seen then that neither our own declarations of policy, nor the agreement lately concluded with the Amir, nor the instructions of the Secretary of State, impose upon us an obligation to establish any system of direct control over Waziristan. The declarations of the Government of India and the instructions of the Secretary of State, on the contrary demand that we should abstain, as far as possible, from advancing our military posts beyond the Gomal and from interference with the Waziris that is likely to provoke a collision with the tribes or to prejudice their independence. We strongly advise adherence to the lines indicated in the Government of India's despatch, viz., to restrict our military posts to the present line of the Gomal, to strengthen our position there by a scheme of tribal services, and to treat the Waziris generally in the same manner in which we treat the Afridis.

It must be remembered that any assumption of obligations under this engagement with the Amir to prevent tribes within our influence from raiding into Afghanistan could not be confined to the Waziris alone. If we now undertake responsibilities of that nature as regards the Waziri clans, on what grounds could we hereafter decline similar obligations with respect to the Mohmands and other tribesmen who inhabit the country farther not between British India and Afghanistan; If in pursuance of the agreement concluded with the Amir, we undertake to control and keep the peace amongst the independent tribes on our side of one portion of the Afghanborder, it seems to us that we shall be unable to avoid a recognition of similar responsibilities along the whole length of it. Any attempt to exercise active control amongst the border clansmen, who boast that they have never been subjugated by any foreign ruler and prize their independence above every thing would certainly involve us in a long protracted warefare and the expenditure of many crores of rupees, and would land us in endless embarrassments.

We do not consider, as we have already stated, that Sir M. Durand's agreement provides in this connection for anything more than the demarcation of a boundary line beyond which neither the Amir nor the British Government is to encroach; and we would not admit that it imposes upon us obligations to advance the frontier of British India, or by an exercise of military force to prevent from the outset raiding by the independent border tribes over which we have never pretended to exercise effective control. We should exercise our friendly influence to check raiding on the part of the line, and be prepared, as hitherto, to punish them by sending expiditions into their country when they offend grievously. Moreover there will be in the liberty which is left to the Amir to punish raids on his territory a further restraint on the tribes, which will operate in the direction of their good behaviour. That the Amir considers that he still possesses this liberty of protecting himself and punishing aggressors without his military intervention of the British Government is manifest from correspondence that has lately passed between the Government of India and the Amir. The correspondence to which we refer relates to an attack made by Umra Khan of Jandol, since the conclusion of the Durand agreement, on certain villages of Afghan Kafiristan.

The proposal put forward in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the despatch to advance to a position in or near Spin, about 25 miles north-west of the existing frontier post at Kajuri Kach, and to locate a new cantonment there, the garrison of which is, we understand, to number about 2,000 men, has for its object the attainment of a good strategical position for overawing the Waziris, protection of the Gomal caravan route, the prevention of raids in to the Znob district of Baluchistan, and the discharge of responsibilities which, it is stated, require that our position shall be such as to show the tribes that we can prevent raidings on the Amirs frontier. We doubt if the establishment of a single new military post in the extreme south of Waziristan is sufficient in itself for the attainment of all these objects, even admitting them to be a necessary and legitimate.

Mention is made in paragraph 13 of the despatch of difficulties that have arisen on the Tochi and in Looe Swar, which may necessitate the establishment of a regular system of government in that quarter, or in other words, may call for the military occupation of the important re gion of Waziristan. The mere presence of a British force at Spin would not obviate those difficulties but would assist, so far as we can see, to prevent raids on the Amir's boundary to the West of Waziristan.

It cannot be reasonably expected that a force of 2,000 troops cantoned in the wilderness of Spin will remain there in idleness. Circumstances will surely arise that will necessitate the detachment of parties and the establishment of out posts beyond the new cantonment, and the probability is that our troops will soon find themselves embroiled in quarrels with a clans of the tribes other than those which have lately engaged in raids on the Gomal. Judging from what has happened in their similar cases we can not but on that an advance to Spin would eventually be followed by a corresponding advance on the other side of Waziristan from Bannu along the Tochi to Sheranna, or some other place in that neighbourhood, and would lead to the establishment of a line of posts along the Afghan, order, between the positions

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scotch or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CYCLING OUTFITS.—Suits, Caps, Stockings, Shirts, Mufflers, Knickers, and Garters ASQUITH and LIND, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 20.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS!; Ironframed COTTAGE, SQUARE and GRAND PIANOS. New and Second-hand. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. Trial Solicited.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

CAMPHOR TAR—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW Mr. W Rae's Valuable Furniture, Piano By [illegible], &c. at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

ALL THE NEW, most stylish and latest pattern RAMBLER Bicycles are fitted with G. & J. Tyres only. Sole Agents: VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any size of photograph however old and faded to Life size finished artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

A COMPLETE SET of 3 TENTS and 3 FLYS in excellent order. Price Rs. 650. Apply The Hon'ble Mr. KIRKHAM, Poona.

TO LET, immediately for the Season, at Mahableshwar, large commodious BUNGALOW (Sajan Villa) Commanding best view, newly furnished. Apply to MAHOMEDBHOY CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Sunny Side, Mahableshwar.

LONAVLI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 34 guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, an ENGLISH MASTIFF, young and of good habits. Apply with particulars, to "THE SECRETARY," care of this Paper.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Cigar Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 30.—SPEFF NAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE well-known AERATED WATERS of the Victoria Hotel are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Hirji, at Rs. 5 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1738—35 of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ, Pupil of the Leading Artists in Germany, teaches the Perfect Art of Vocalization. Address 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the Colonies, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HAVE YOU seen the new Local Cycling Paper, INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW! Write to NORMAN and Co., Church Gate Street, or VATCHA BROS., Girgaum, for a copy, and you will be pleased.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuck s, No. 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND LOCK

MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE

IN THIS TIME

WHEN

People Flee from Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFES

ARE MOST RELIABLE,

BEING

FIRE-PROOF

AND

THIEF-RESISTING.

APPLY TO

EDALJI PESTANJI,

Bombay Agent,

No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Bundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,

THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

FURTHER allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday in London to the extent of 2 lakhs on Bombay, and 3 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The price of Consols was quoted at 112 5-16 *ex.* French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent. to 104; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime to 25-28 fes Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 115 1-2 while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £63 5-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 1-32d. For discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight the quotation was 2 7-8 per cent. and for 6 months' sight Bank Bills 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 25 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal was unaltered at 55 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher at 4·84 1-4 dollars. The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 2,730,000 quarters.

For Linseed 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, March-April shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market easier in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet in tone last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 48,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the near and 1-64 in the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 23-64d. per lb. for March and 3 3-8d. for July-August delivery. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 6 5-15 cents. per oz.; June Future were quoted at 6·18 cents and September at 6·19 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	31,000	18,000	15,000
Three days' do.	82,000	50,000	47,000
Since 1st Sept	7,355,000	5,938,000	4,472,000

No change took place in prices in our local Cotton Market. A small business was done, with a steady feeling in the Market. The Mills bought but 950 bales, and Exporters 1,350 bales; total, 2,300 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,101 bales.
Wheat	745 cwts.
Linseed	4,404 "
Rapeseed	554 "
Gingellyseed	4,219 "
Castorseed	1,097 "

FREIGHTS are a firm market. A line has been done for Genoa a 16s. 6d. per ton; and some rates were also placed for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE continued firm to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with a limited enquiry for Bank Paper, and during the morning 1s. 4 1-32d. reported done for demand. A fair amount of Merchants' Paper was also placed both for ready and near delivery, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·70 2-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone to-day at 96 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the April Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with Threes unchanged at 88.

SHARES are inanimate—Central India Mill are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foyle, 1,378 tons, Captain W Peart, will sail to-day for Diamond Island on ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,261 tons, Captain W A Fausset cleared yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo from Mauritius.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 19th February, with a cargo of rice and timber and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Gilwa, 993 tons, Captain J F Simpson will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ebrahim bin Amir Mr Rahimtoola Chavar, Mr Mahomed bin Ahmed, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Hoosein Tookmanker, and 65 deck.

THE Knight Line s s Bachelor, 4,092 tons, Captain C Fregart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 3rd February, with a cargo of 5,113 tons of coal and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Gar, Miss Fraggatt, Mrs Burger, two Misses Burger, and two Masters Burger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Duo Balduino, Captain O Campa, sailing to-day the 3d instant:—For Genoa—Mrs Caufield, Major and Mrs Galrao, Mr and Mrs A Parazzoli, Mr and Mrs Faccin, Cons G Gallian Consul General of Italy, Mrs Calcraft Kennedy, Mr G B Bettanin, Mr A Teixeira, and 9 deck passengers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PERSIAN GULF.

ARABIAN COAST.

Approaches to Bahrain Harbour.—Depth of water on Five-fathom Patch.—Information has been received from the Officer Commanding R. I. M. S. Lawrence, dated Bushire 5th February 1898, that the five-fathom patch bearing N. 30 E. (true), distant fifteen miles from outer buoy, Bahrain, has only 4 1-2 fathoms low-water springs, and is 2 1-2 miles in extent on the above bearing."

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Krishna Shoal Light Vessel resumed her station.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 18th February 1898, that the Krishna Shoal light vessel resumed her station exhibiting original light.

The temporary light vessel has been withdrawn."

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

COCO GROUP—MARSHALL CHANNEL.

Sunken wreck S. E. of Table Island Light-house.—Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 18th February 1898, that the Officer Commanding R. I. M. S. Minto reports that the wreck of s. s. Medusa lies in a position bearing S. 27° E. (true), distant nine cables from Table Island Light-house and five cables from the south extreme of the Island with fore and after ends submerged, funnel edge above water and foremast standing. Position and distances are approximate.—Latitude 14° 10' 15" N. Longitude 93° 21' 45" E."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Mehmona	923	Ashley	Calcutta	3-3	W & A
E	Vadala	2165	Hutchison	N F		M M & Co
F	Birdoswald	1922	Pearse	Dundrk	3-3	Bombay Co
L	Kaveri	533		N F		S & Co
M	Bahadoor	221	Stebbing	N F		& Co
N	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	5-3	W & A
Q	Booldana	2141	Skinner	Zanzibar	5-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Odin	Karachi	1-3	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Falcer	N F		S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Egypt	4197	Briscoe	Marseilles	12-3	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	3-3	C Balduino
4	Wardha	2563	Fairsett	N F		M M & Co
6	Hydaspes	1912	Daniel	China		P & O Co
7	Shannon	2260	Cole	Aden	5-3	P & O Co
11	Bo Pawady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co
12	Couch	2314	Stock	Genoa	4-3	W & A G
15	Metis	2196	Cross	Antwerp	23-2	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	493	Livingstone	Karachi	3-3	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ceres	3576 tons gross.	K N & Co

"Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Virawa s	Anderson	Moulmein, Feb 19
	Kt Bachelor s	Fraggatt	Cardiff, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Simla, transport	Field	Southampton
	Chusan s	Street	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer D Balduino, Canepa, for Genoa, &c
" Foyle, Peart, for Diamond Island
" Wardha, Fausset, for Colombo
" Kilwa, Simpson, for Persian Gulf via Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
25 R I M S Elphinstone..John.....Port Blair
Logician s .....Chandler ...Liverpool, Jan 27

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25—Steamers Maharani, Aglaia, Bullmouth, City of Bombay and Mashtari.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JONES—February 21, at Nahan, the wife of F R Jones, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HERBERT—MACPHERSON—February 21, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev E J Palmer, Chaplain of Darjeeling, assisted by the Rev A G Lockman, Cathedral Chaplain, Major Lionel Herbert, Central India Horse, to Sybil Louise, second daughter of Mr Justice Macpherson.

SAUBOLLE—BERRILL—February 21, at the Catholic Chapel, Dehra Dun, by the Rev Father Seraphin, O S F C, Raoul Francis Saubolle, of Ranegunge, Bengal, second son of the late Auguste Saubolle, of Calcutta, to Kathleen Mary younger daughter of J. Berrill, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, retired list.

DEATHS.

ADDIS—February 27, at Coonoor, Mrs S E Addis, widow of the late Rev W B Addis, London Missionary Society, in her 90th year.

DAVISON—February 21, at Lahore, Jane, the beloved wife of John Davison, aged 57 years and 9 months.

GROVE—February 24, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Robert Welsh Grove, elder brother of the late Colonel Sinclair Grove, of 15th M I, aged 59 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

WE have received an advanced copy of Mr. A. M. Lindsay's volume, "How to Fix Sterling Exchange," published by Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta and London. Mr. Lindsay's scheme is now before the Secretary of State, a fact which implies that it has stood the scrutiny of the Government of India. It is understood that the Government contemplate an important step in the direction indicated in Mr. Lindsay's proposals, and that an announcement on the subject will be made when the Budget is placed before Council in the present month. Mr. Allan Arthur, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has given voice to the general feeling throughout India that the present position of the currency is intolerable, the uncertainty as to the future of exchange paralysing business and causing the banks to remit money to London when the rupee goes to one and fourpence, while the rate of interest in this country, even on Government securities, is prohibitive. Mr. Arthur urges the Government to lose no time in giving stability to the currency, either by the adoption of Mr. Lindsay's scheme or by such other measures as may be determined upon. This was the advice that we gave last November, when we wrote that if the Government have some better scheme in view they could of course give it the preference, but if they have not Mr. Lindsay's plan holds the field. There is nothing new in that plan, a point which it is necessary to emphasise, seeing that critics in London have raised against it the damning objection that there is no precedent for attempting to fix exchange by a conversion fund or to maintain a gold standard without a gold currency. In making this objection the critics showed their incompetence for dealing with such a subject. The proposals now before Government were first made public in 1876 and had been previously ventilated in the *Calcutta Review*, the *Banker's Magazine*, the *Times*, *Economist*, *Statist*, and the Indian press. They have attracted the attention of foreign specialists, and are very similar in scope to the measures taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government for the establishment of the gold standard. The *modus operandi* is so simple that at first sight doubts may arise as to the possibility of accomplishing all that is proposed at such a small cost. Fortunately there are precedents which show what the scheme now proposed has already done, and how an identical plan was recommended to Parliament by a Committee appointed in 1804, of which Pitt, Fox, Canning, and other statesmen of the first rank were members. The Scottish bankers led the way in devising means to defeat the manœuvres of speculators to bear exchange after the peace of Versailles in 1763. At that time, the bullion dealers cause exchange to fluctuate five and six per cent. The Scotch banks doing business with London established a Gold fund in the Bank of England on which they gave drafts at one-half to one per cent. over the speculator's gate, and thus by degrees brought exchange up to par, at which it was maintained for sixty years. The drafts on London were paid for in Bank notes, the currency of Scotland, which was kept at par value by an automatic process. When the notes were paid in for drafts on the Conversion Fund in London, the local currency was contracted, and by this expedient the notes kept their face value. The bullion dealers were checkmated.

At the close of the last century, the drain of gold from the United Kingdom for the great war made a paper currency a necessity alike in England and in Ireland. As long as the Banks of England and Ireland gave gold for their respective notes, the two currencies were united in a common bond by a convertibility at par into gold. But when the Bank Restriction Act postponed gold payments, the difference of exchange, to the serious detriment of Ireland, at once rose. The Committee of the House of Commons, to which we have referred, inquired into the cause of the depreciation of the Irish currency and proposed to apply the remedy which had been successful in Scotland. The Report stated that the great and effectual remedy would be the repeal of the Restriction Act. But as that was impossible it was proposed to establish a conversion fund by which Bank of England notes would be procurable for notes of the Bank of Ireland on demand. The example of Scotland was held to show that "a very small sum, vigorously and wisely applied" established a par of exchange between that country and London. The Committee pointed out that the expedient which had been suggested to the banks of Scotland by their good sense and patriotism, to try the efficacy of a measure without precedent, might well be followed when its success had been demonstrated by experience, an argument which Mr. Lindsay rightly holds may well weigh with the Government of India. The Honourable Mr. Arthur recently brought to the attention of the Viceroy's Council the immense cost to the State of the failure to fix exchange at the one and fourpence postulated when the Mints were closed in 1893. The extra expenditure incurred between 1894-95 and 1897 by the exchange on Council Bills, compensation allowance, and the pay of the British Army in India, came to within a fraction of eight millions sterling. He pointed out that this sum would have paid interest at three per cent. on a Conversion Fund of 88 millions, equivalent to 132 crores at fifteen rupees to the pound sterling. What this means may be understood when we know that Sir David Barbour in 1892 estimated the total of the rupees in circulation at 115 crores. Mr. Arthur was fully warranted in stating that a conversion fund of ten millions sterling, if found sufficient to fix exchange at one and fourpence during the three years in question, would have saved India £7,100,000, and given the country all the advantages of a fixed exchange and a free interchange of capital with England. It is, however, alleged that ten millions, or even twenty millions, might prove insufficient to fix exchange. The President of the Calcutta Chamber met that argument fair and square. A conversion fund of thirty millions would have cost £2,700,000 only, and India would have saved £5,300,000 in the rupee cost of her sterling obligations, after making ample provision for the cost of convertibility. But no one supposes for a moment that 45 crores of rupees, the equivalent of thirty millions sterling, would be available for conversion into gold.

The plausible objection so often heard that the land revenue and the Railway revenue would be injured by the one and fourpenny exchange is satisfactorily disposed of by the example of America, which is a large exporter of agricultural produce with an exchange equivalent to a one and elevenpenny rupee in India. The trade of India would gain largely by the substitution of the permanent and healthy stimulus of abundant capital for the temporary and delusive stimulant of a falling exchange. In an appendix to the Indian Currency Report, Lord Farrar and Lord Welby laid it down that the expense necessary to procure and retain the requisite amount of gold to place the currency on a convertible footing is one that cannot be avoided by any Government that desires to maintain the credit of its currency, and will be insignificant compared to the loss of which the Indian Government now complain. The most economical means of procuring the gold needed for this purpose is either by a credit opened at the Bank of England by the Secretary of State, or by a loan of five or ten millions sterling which Mr. Lindsay suggests should have fifteen years currency. That is of course a matter of detail which could be best settled by experts. We have described the *modus operandi* on a previous occasion at some detail. It is proposed that the money raised in London should be known as the Gold Standard Reserve, and dealt with in the London Gold Standard Office. The London Office would sell to all applicants drafts for rupees fifteen thousand and upwards, in exchange for sterling money, at the rate of one and fourpence and the one-sixteenth per rupee. These drafts would be payable in Calcutta and Bombay, either at the Mints or the Currency Offices. If the rupees are not available, payment should be made in paper currency notes issued against silver bullion on its arrival in India to be minted. On the other hand, silver can be converted into gold in India at the rate of one and threepence, three farthings, the difference between the two exchanges being two per cent., sufficient to meet the cost of transferring bullion from England to India. If the gold reserve be drawn upon to an extent threatening its exhaustion, it would be an indication that the rupees in circulation were redundant. It is suggested that in that case the Government should take the course contemplated by the Dutch Government some years ago, and melt a portion of the rupees in the Government Currency Offices and send the bullion to London for sale, paying the proceeds into the London gold reserve. Any loss thus arising would be recouped when the time came for purchasing silver in London and remitting it to India for coinage into rupees.

THE latest volume of the New Imperial Series of the reports of the Archæological Survey of India deals with the monumental remains of the Dutch East India Company in the Presidency of Madras and is from the pen of Mr. Alexander Rea. A large portion of the work consists of an historical introduction which would be out of place, but that it tends perhaps to a more ready understanding of the remains which by way show no Dutch connection with Madras earlier than the seventeenth century. There are forts, residences, warehouses, and churches still in existence which the Dutch built. But whereas the forts have been dismantled or are ruined the houses have been so altered and renovated as to leave few traces of their builders' handiwork. The tombs only remain as they were constructed, and of these and the inscriptions they bear Mr. Rea gives numerous plates in illustration. He remarks on the care and artistic skill bestowed on them as bearing evidence to the reverence of the Dutch for their dead. Simple but solid are the sepulchres, emblematic of the intention of the builders that they shall endure to the *Laaste Opstaanding*. Most of the stones bear elaborately carved coats of arms, monograms, and floral ornament with letters in *alto relievo*. And those which bear no arms have some symbolic indication of the quality of the deceased, "even the grave of an obscure schipper or sea captain probably not of degree to bear coat armour has an effigy of the deceased with the three cornered hat and long coat familiar in old illustrations." Many have the quaint jingling epitaph to be found in so many burial-places at that date. The monuments are of the same general character, and the workmanship, though native, was evidently carved out under European design and supervision. And Mr. Rea records, to the shame of the British, that the Dutch cemeteries are not allowed to be desecrated and become the abomination and disgrace they so often are in British India. Whether this is attributable to filial reverence for the dead or due to Dutch belief that they were permanently established in India Mr. Rea is undecided. It has not occurred to him that it is equally likely the Dutch built them substantially that they might last longer than the period they imagined their occupation might last and thus be safe from desecration after their successors had gone to Amsterdam or entered British service. If we may believe the epitaphs, women were then the tender mothers, the angelic wives, and men devoted husbands, kind fathers and firm friends they are to-day. Praises on tombstones were very fulsome in those days and every man and woman who died was pious. There must have been quite a stagnation in the population of the lower regions in that time, for none of these could ever be condemned, their virtues were so great. Most of the inscriptions cause one to marvel how good were people in those days. But only one of the many epitaphs Mr. Rea reproduces and translates brings a tear to the eye of him who meditates among the tombs. Beneath one slab at Ramanapeta lie the bodies of John Kruyf of Touan, junior merchant in the service of the Dutch Company, and Catherine Van Den Briel of Amsterdam. "A lover and a man this one stone covers; their mutual meaning was of two to make one; but too cruel death forbade the union. First Den Briel gave it up and then Kruyf became a corpse." The girl, whose age was twenty-one, died in October 1678. The man, whose age was twenty-nine, survived her less than two months. "Their lives lie here," concludes the epitaph, "but in Heaven's kingdom shall God the souls of these two persons pair." It was a simple faith these Dutchmen held on to. And they seemed very certain as to the destiny of "the lover and the maid." Were people so sure of the union of souls in the next world, how many love-lorn people in the present year of grace would take the short cut and seek out Catherine Briel and John Kruyf for guidance.

A FULLY representative meeting of Justices of the Peace was held last evening in the Durbar room of the Town Hall for the purpose of formally expressing their opinion that more active measures should be taken to induce the inhabitants of Bombay more generally to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them of being inoculated against plague. Mr. Justice Tyabjee was voted to the chair, and the proceedings were brief and business-like. The Chairman asserted the right of the justices to express an opinion on the subject of inoculation, of which he expressed the highest approval. As he remarked, the feeling in favour of inoculation is becoming more general. The public have faith in it, and would have it officially encouraged. The other speakers, whose remarks are given *in extenso* in another column, followed in a similar strain. In the opinion of the meeting inoculation has not had a fair trial, and though the Surgeon-General and the Plague Committee denied discouraging it, their attitude had been anything but impartial. Mr. Basil Scott in particular ridiculed the so-called official statement published in the columns of our contemporary, and asserted that the public has confidence alone in the Corporation and in Dr. Weir, who though much abused had encouraged inoculation. The operation certainly was, as had been stated elsewhere, on its trial. So also were quarantine, segregation, and disinfection, and the success attending them had not been particularly gratifying. The means which might prove effectual in mofussil towns were inapplicable, or only partially applicable, in Bombay. Resolutions urging Government to give active encouragement to Professor Haffkine's operations were unanimously carried, and the general tone of the speeches and resolutions endorsed our contention that inoculation has not been allowed the fair trial it merits.

THE last stage in the slow-moving judicial procedure by which the responsibility of Damodher Hari Chapekar for the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand has been established and confirmed was reached yesterday, when Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade rejected the condemned man's appeal and confirmed the sentence of death. This decision will surprise no one, for the links in the chain of corroboration hanging round the prisoner's own confession were as complete as they could well be, in the absence of an eye-witness of the foul deed. With all the forensic skill at his command Mr. Branson was unable to shake the confidence of the Appeal Court in this corroborative evidence, and he was also unsuccessful in the ingenious attempt made to throw doubt upon the voluntary nature of the confession, or upon the knowledge of the accused when he made it, that he was before a Magistrate. Several of the ingenious theories advanced for appellant were heard for the first time yesterday, and were not so much as hinted at in the course of the trial. It seems clear that while the morbid and misdirected vanity and ambition of the condemned man led him to make the confession and adhere to it for many weeks his courage failed him when the gallows were well in view, and he has done all he could to disavow and discredit his own confession. But the disavowal has proved unavailing, and after judicial proceedings extending well over four months Damodher's guilt has been made clear not only to Judge and Jury but also to the Appeal Court, and he will now suffer the punishment he deserves for one of the darkest and most deliberately planned murders of which an officer of the Crown in India has ever been the victim.

ANY person knowing of distress in families owing to the plague is desired to communicate with the Health Department Medical Officers or Inspectors, when enquiry will be at once made in the case and relief afforded.

To suit the convenience of other public functions, it has been found necessary to slightly alter the dates of the Art Exhibition. The conversazione will take place at 9-30 p.m., on Tuesday, 15th, instead of, as previously stated, on 14th, Monday, and the exhibition will be opened at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, 16th.

THE Famine Commission examined about half-a-dozen witnesses yesterday, including the Collectors of S

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister, speaking in the French Chamber of Deputies, said he had every reason to hope that the West Africa Commission would arrive at an understanding by reciprocal concessions.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

In the House of Commons, a Resolution brought forward by Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, declaring it to be of vital importance to maintain the independence of China, was adopted without a division.

In the debate that took place Mr. Curzon said he concurred in the terms of the Resolution.

England, he said, was not justified in regarding competitors in China with jealousy and suspicion so long as competition was legitimate and pacific.

The policy of Great Britain was to prevent or postpone the disruption of China as long as possible. The seizure of territory was no part of our present policy, and therefore we cannot approve such policy on the part of others.

Mr. Curzon then said that upon Great Britain agreeing to grant a loan to China for unselfish advantages certain auspicions were excited whereupon China withdrew her request, promising at the same time not to apply to another Power for it.

The conclusion of a loan with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, he added, proved the friendliness of China and the ability of Sir Claude Macdonald.

KING GEORGE'S OTHER ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

MARCH. 2.

Another arrest has been made in connection with the attempt on King George's life.

The man's name is Navoij Georgii, and he has confessed to being one of the two assailants.

THE REVENUES IN CHINA.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that, in accordance with the terms of the new loan contract, the revenues of Chekiang and the Provinces of the Yangtsze Valley have been placed under the immediate control of the Imperial Customs.

DESPATCH OF RUSSIAN TROOPS TO VLADIVOSTOCK.

The *Times'* Odessa correspondent states that the Russian cruiser Petersburg has sailed thence for Vladivostock with over one thousand men.

STODDART'S TEAM AGAIN DEFEATED.

The Englishmen in the final test match at Sydney made 178 in the second innings.

Australia won the match by six wickets.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel Malleson, the Indian historian.

UNVEILING OF LORD ROBERTS' STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

There was a splendid pageant, to-day, at the unveiling of Lord Roberts' statue on the maidan. The ceremony was performed by his Excellency the Viceroy, in the presence of all the troops in Garrison, the Volunteers, and an immense concourse of the civil element.

THE OPERATIONS IN SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN.

Quetta, March 1st.—The Cavalry, guns, and one hundred Infantry will accompany Lieutenant Knox across Baluchistan to Kalat, which is some 350 miles from Mand. The remainder force will be embarking at Ormara when work is finished.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 2.

The latest plagues returns point to an increase of the epidemic in infected villages, and in Aurangabad District it is very bad, 70 deaths having occurred on the 26th ulimo. The authorities find it impossible to effect evacuation of the villages without troops or police, the villagers having stubbornly refused to shift.

OUTBREAK OF BLACK BLISTER.

The Collector of Godavery has wired that a disease, known as "Black Blister," has broken out among inhabitants of Mangapet, in Pakkal Taluka, Nizam's territory, where the death rate from this fresh affliction is 50 a day.

THE SINNAR RIOT PROSECUTIONS.

SINNAR, MARCH 2.

The trial of sixty more accused under sections 147, 336, 436, and 440 of the Penal Code was continued to-day. Five more witnesses were examined, and they identified some of the accused before the court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 1.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH. 2.

French Mail steamer, Ernest Simons from Djibouti, and Oceana, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Brownuggur	2 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-16 ex
3 per cent. Reales	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 5-8
Bar Silver	25 9-16

A NOVEL by Miss Dorothea Gerard entitled "A Forgotten Sin" will be published by Messrs. Blackwood within the next few days.—Mr. Nat Gould has finished another story which Messrs. Routledge will publish. It is a sporting tale, and has the title "A Gentleman Rider."—Mr. W. C. Scully, whose South African stories are well known, has written a new book, "Between Sun and Sand," which Messrs. Methuen will publish in the spring. —"One Crowded Hour" is the title of a novel by Mr. A. Beresford Ryley, which Messrs. Bliss and Sands will shortly bring out. They have also in the press a story by Mr. A. B. Louis, entitled "A Branch of Laurel."—Mr. Frank Mathew's novel, "Spanish Wine," will be issued forthwith by Mr. Lane. It is a study of Irish life about the time of the 98 rising.—The edition of "Mansie Waugh," with Cruikshank's illustrations, which Messrs. Blackwood have had in preparation, will be ready this week.—The publishers of "Pearson's Magazine" have arranged with Mr. J. J. Moran, the author of "Irish Stew," "The Dunferry Risin," and other stories, for a story of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, which will appear at an early date.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS FROM ALI MASJID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

An Ali Musjid telegram of 1st March runs:—General Symons, accompanied by General Hart, with working parties and an escort, proceeded to-day towards the Alachi Pass to inspect and improve the road and meet a Jirgah of Alachi and Kuranna Afridis. Heavy rain prevented the meeting from taking place, though afterwards it transpired that the Jirgah was waiting on the pass, but the tribesmen are now displaying friendly attitude and express themselves pleased at the roads which are being made.

The murder is out now. It was scarcely credible that all the members of the Government of India could always have supported the half timid, half bold and wholly disastrous policy which has been the cause of so many needless complications on the North-West Frontier during the past few years. From a Minute of Dissent, signed by Sir Antony Macdonnell, Sir J. (then Mr. J.) Westland and Sir Charles Pritchard, it is now clear that in 1894 the Government of India stood at the parting of the ways: that they knew their position; and that, by the casting vote of Lord Elgin, then only a few months in India, they deliberately chose the wrong path. The despatch to which this very remarkable minute was appended was dated Simla, 10th July 1894, and reviewed the situation on the North-West Frontier, in the light of the recent agreement between the Amir and the Government of India for the demarcation of the border. As our readers are aware, one argument which has frequently been advanced of late by the advocates of advance and absorption is that having fixed border we must control the country up to that line. We find this doctrine first definitely put forward in the despatch of 1894. "We conceive" so runs the despatch, "that by reason of the agreement made in November 1893 between the Amir of Kabul and Sir Mortimer Durand, by which agreement his Highness has undertaken at no time to exercise interference in the territories lying beyond the boundary line on this side of India, we have assumed a measure of responsibility for the peace of the Afghan border which has not hitherto been ours, and which, under present arrangements we have no adequate means of discharging. We understand that Her Majesty's Government concur in this view. Lord Kimberley, writing on this subject, approved of our statement of policy to the effect that, while we emphatically repudiated all intention of annexing tribal territory, we desired to bring the tribes whom this settlement concerns further within our influence." Now one of the best means of adequately discharging this newly-assumed measure of responsibility for the peace of the Afghan border," was the establishment of a military post at Wano in Waziristan. Of course there was to be no annexation; we were only to "extend our influence" over the frontier tribes, we were not to annex any country, the frontier of British India and the spheres of political administration of British officials" were to "remain unaltered." We know, however that the immediate result of the new policy was an attack on the British camp at Wano a few months later and an expedition which cost the country 28 lakhs; and it may be truly said that the substitution for "extend our influence," while affecting to deprecate annexation, has been at the root of all our troubles on the North-West Frontier since that date. What we did not know until we came on this Minute of Dissent in a recently-published blue-book, was that all this had been clearly put before the Government of India by three members of the Viceroy's Council at the time. The despatch advising the establishment of a military post at Wano is signed by Lord Elgin, Sir George White, Sir Alexander Miller, Sir H. Brackenbury, Sir C. B. Pritchard, and Sir Antony Macdonnell, but in the last paragraph it is written that our honourable colleagues Sir Charles Pritchard, Mr. Westland, and Sir Antony MacDonnell dissent from this despatch, In other words the decision must have been arrived at by a majority of four to three, the majority including the only a few months to military votes (Commander-in-Chief and Military Member) and Sir Alexander Miller, whose vote on this non-military question was of the smallest intrinsic importance. On the other side were the Finance Minister the Home Member (Sir A.P. MacDonnell) and the Public Works Member (Sir Charles Pritchard). One was only to put the ayes and noes in contrast to see whether a decision of vast importance to India was in this case supported by those members of the Government who were the most likely to take an informed and far sighted view of the true interests of the Emire as a whole. For ourselves, though we have had occasion to differ at times both from Sir Antony McDonell and Sir James Westland, we hold their opinion on the broad question of policy decided in 1894 of more importance than those of all the other members of Council put together. Aud a perusal of the ground of their dissent fully justifies such a confidence. The Minute points out that, so far from the Durand agreement compelling us to interfere more in tribal country, it warrants us in interfering less, since we could no longer be forestalled by the Afghans; it sweeps aside th affectation that we can "extend our influence," without a constant absorption of territory, a middle course being absolutely unpracticable; and it warns the Government that the course upon which they were entering would inevitably result in constant and costly complications, which a due regard to the interests of India should lead us to avoid. How Sir Henry Fowler even came to pass over such a Minute in favour of the shuffling and illogical despatch to which it was appended, is a mystery; but at all events, now that the matter is no longer a secret, it is pleasant to be able to congratulate the Governor of these Provinces and Sir James Westland on the stand they made on behalf of statesmanship and common sense in 1894.—*Pioneer.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Balchandra Krishna presiding. The following members were also present:—Messrs. T. W. Goff, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kavasji Merwanji Saruff, Kaikhushro N. Kabraji, Professor O. V. Mulle., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. A. G. Viegas, N. N. Katrak, Cowasji Hormusji, and R. N. Bahadurji.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW STREET.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner reporting the cost of constructing new street along Peroo Lane and requesting sanction to the cost, Rs. 97,415, being met as follows: Rs. 76,415 for making the road temporarily from surplus and other loan balances to be subsequently adjusted when the loan of Rs. 19,25,000 would be raised, and Rs. 20,500 for frontage land from surplus balances to be subsequently adjusted when the frontages were sold.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

SANCTION TO FILE A SUIT.

The Committee gave its sanction to the filing of a suit, under the terms of section 311 of the Act, in the Court of Small Causes, against Mr. H. A. Wadia, for the recovery of Rs. 2,490 on account of general, water, and halalkhor taxes due by him.

REVISION OF A RESOLUTION.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting on letter from Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonji appealing against the resolution passed by the Standing Committee on the 26th October 1897 to the effect that "in future no tender from the said contractors should be accepted." On the recommendation of the Commissioner the Committee resolved that they were of opinion that the requirements of the case would be met by allowing Messrs. Littlewood and Pallonji to tender for contracts from and after the 1st of April.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BARON LARREY has left behind him an immense mass of documents, many of them of the most interesting character, relating to his own military, social, and scientific career, and to the life of his father. The manuscripts have been handed over to the Bibliotheque Nationale, but according to a clause in Baron Larrey's will they are not to see the light until twenty-five years after the date of his death. In consequence, it will not be until 1921 that they will be made public in whole or in part.—Under the curious title, "Le Salon de la Vieille Dame a la Tete de Bois," M. Firmin Maillard is about to publish a volume dealing with the inner history of the French Academy during the Second Empire.—Father Didon, the famous Parisian preacher, is seeing through the press a volume dealing with the problems, and particularly with the moral problems, of modern education.

DR. J. G. FRAZER'S long-expected translation of Pausanias's "Description of Greece" will be published by Messrs. Macmillan at the end of next week. This English issue extends to six large volumes, the commentary being so extensive as to fill four of these. Dr. Frazer has spent years in the preparation of the commentary, and he hopes that no point has been overlooked. Then there are the addenda which deal with the latest discoveries in Greece up to within the last few months. The illustrations, which are numerous, are mainly intended as elucidations of the text. To illustrate Pausanias in an art sense would have been to increase beyond bounds the expense of production.

THE JUSTICES MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

AN APPEAL IN SUPPORT OF INOCULATION

LAST evening a meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to make an appeal to Government to give encouragement and full recognition to inoculation by Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum. There was a fairly large attendance of the Justices. On the motion of Mr. S. M. Moses, seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji was called to the chair.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—As you are aware, we have assembled together this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the question of inoculation. I do not propose to say anything on the merits of the question, which will no doubt be laid before you by the speakers in charge of the resolutions. I think it necessary, however, to say one word in support of our right of expressing our views on this question, although it may be admitted to be a scientific question. We have all heard it said that on a question of that kind no one but a doctor should venture to express an opinion. If that means that we are not to take an intelligent interest on a question which is at present the one which more than any other affects our interests, our comfort, our health, and our prosperity, simply because it has pass to be a scientific question, I for one beg to lodge my most emphatic protest against such an idea. The plague is a disease which has affected us and continues to affect us in the highest degree. It is a disease in the extinction of which we are all most vitally interested. Whether we are doctors, lawyers, merchants, or simple citizens of Bombay, I venture to think that there is not a man among us who has not followed with the deepest interest and concern the measures which have been adopted by Government the plague authorities, and the Municipality to rid us of this great calamity. It is true that scientific men are more competent to come to a correct conclusion as regards the true and ultimate effect of inoculation than ourselves, but we certainly are in as good a position as any doctors can be to judge whether the great experiment of Professor Haffkine deserves further trial and encouragement or not. This is not a question of science, so much as of the appreciation of evidence. Moreover, unless I am much mistaken, the great majority of medical men in Bombay have already expressed their conviction of the benefical results of inoculation. No one claims for it an absolute certainty of immunity for every individual. All that we say and desire to say is that the results of the inoculation, so far as they have gone, are encouraging and deserve fuller recognition and support. No one, I think, fails to appreciate the heroic efforts that are being made by the authorities in other directions. I for one am not going to deny that segregation and quarantine and disinfection may be, and no doubt have been beneficial, but when we consider the enormous difficulties of dealing with such a large and varied population as that of Bombay, we certainly cannot be said to be going out of our way if we respectfully submit our conviction to Government, that, side by side with the other measures, inoculation ought to receive an open and fair support and encouragement. When we remember the intense feelings of grief, distress, irritation, and alarm at of despair, existing in the minds of the vast masses of the people of Bombay—feelings which are due mainly, if not not entirely, to the measures adopted for stamping out the plague—feelings which exist, and must be recognized as existing however much we may deplore their existence—feelings which unhappily bring the people into antagonism with Government, however unjust and unfounded we may deem this to be, it seems to me that it is the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens of Bombay to express their views to Government, and to request that some alternative or auxiliary measures should at once be adopted which may have the effect of bringing about a better and healthier feeling between the people and the Government. We must, of course, leave it to Government and the responsible authorities to determine in what form inoculation should be further encouraged, but I think we should be doing a great public service if we respectfully express our conviction that inoculation has now reached a stage which inspires confidence, and that in encourging it Government may reckon on the cordial support and co-operation of the great majority of the independent and thinking portion of the population of Bombay.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar proposed "that the members of this meeting being of opinion that more active steps should be taken to induce the inhabitants of Bombay more generally to avail the uselves of the opportunities offered them of being inoculated against plague, undertake individually to use their personal influence in persuading the inhabitants of Bombay to get themselves inoculated." In support of the resolution the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar said "that he had consented to move the first resolution which stood in his name because he believed in inoculation, and thought it right to be actively encouraged by the leading citizens of Bombay. It was said by a medical gentleman in this morning's "Times of India" that the subject was not one for what he called "restive lawyers," and that laymen had no right to be hear on it. But while he (Mr. Chandavarkar) attached great weight to medical opinion, he thought that lawyers who knew how to sift evidence and judge on it, had also a right to be heard, for while it was the business of doctors to make experiments, laymen in general, and lawyers in particular, could judge and satisfy themselves whether the experiments, so far as they had been made, had given results favourable to inoculation. It is not only the statistics published, but his own personal enquiries satisfied him that the evidence in favour of inoculation was accumulating, and for that reason he had got himself, the members of his family, and servants, and several of those living in his neighbourhood, inoculated, and so far he was quite prepared to concede that inoculation was yet in an experimental stage, but it could not be denied that the experiment had been tried sufficiently to justify the opinion that it ought to be more actively encouraged than it had hitherto been, if Bombay was to be saved from the ravages of plague. He did not wish to put the value of inoculation on a higher ground than segregation or disinfection, or quarantine. Segregation, and disinfection, and quarantine had undoubtedly done good; and but for them Bombay would have probably suffered more terribly than it had. But it could not be disputed that the experiment of segregation, disinfection, and quarantine had not proved altogether a success, and it was, therefore, not only desirable, but necessary, that the experiment of inoculation should be given the same chance that the other remedies had been given. He, therefore, thought it was the duty of every Justice of the Peace to promote the cause of inoculation among the people, both by precept and example, and therefore he had great pleasure in moving the first resolution." (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, in seconding the resolution, said that it was not for them to convince men like themselves to go in for inoculation. He thought that what they had to arrange was to reach the masses of Bombay who suffered most by plague, and that they ought to form themselves into some parties or organise some definite method with which they could reach the people and induce them to go in for inoculation. They would be told by some professional men that they were tackling a subject of a scientific nature, with which they were not fit to deal. But, the speaker remarked, after all, commonsense and experience were in their favour. (Cheers.)

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Basil Scott then moved the following resolution: "That in view of the growing public opinion and evidence in favour of inoculation, Government be respectfully requested to direct the Plague Committee to give inoculation a fair trial as an adjunct to the sanitary measures now in force. That for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution a copy of the same be sent to the Secretary to Government in order that the same may be submitted to the Governor-in-Council." Mr. Scott said that as the chairman had already explained the object of this meeting was not in any way to combat the measures which were deemed necessary by the Plague Committee, and which were at present in force in the forms of segregation and disinfection, which were recognised in all places as efficient measures in combating epidemics. These measures had proved themselves to be highly efficient in places up-country where there was unlimited space of land and a manageable number of inhabitants. It was clear that those measures which had been so successful in Poona, Karachi, Sholapur and elsewhere could not be equally successful in Bombay on account of the conditions in which they lived. They were placed in an island where the space around was very limited, and the city in itself was ten to twenty times larger than any other where those measures had been tried. It was manifest that those measures alone would not be so successful here as in other places. The first proposition put it beyond doubt that in the opinion of the meeting inoculation was a good thing. He wished to call their attention to the fact that a great deal had been said by a gentleman, who was supposed to be a medical man, about the temerity of laymen in forming opinions in reference to the effects of inoculation. He would, therefore, call their attention to the opinions of persons who were not laymen. They would perhaps recollect that soon after the plague broke out last year Professor Haffkine had the opportunity of inoculating a number of persons in the jail in Bombay, and the result of those inoculations was remarkable that it brought out a favourable notice by Lord Lister, the President of the Royal Society of Surgeons, who was considered to be the highest scientific authority of the present day, and who was one of the most distinguished surgeons that ever lived. He gave it as his opinion that those results were distinctly encouraging. Again, the "Lancet," the "British Medical Journal," the Indian Medical Journal, and other journals of the same class also noticed the matter in the same favourable manner. Then they had statistics printed in the papers of the inoculation in Mora, Lanowli, and other places, and he considered that so far the evidence in favour of inoculation was distinctly encouraging. He believed that the last pronouncement of a very high authority which had been published on the subject was a pronouncement of the Government of India in the form of a resolution, dated 3rd Februrry, 1899, and it was also in their favour. From all this evidence, the first thing he took it to be established was that inoculation was prima facie a good thing. The next question was, was inoculation a necessary thing? and was it a necessary adjunct to the sanitary measures now in force? He did not know whether they had read Professor Haffkine's letter in the Saturday's papers or not, in which he stated that the plague germ spread with far more rapidity than the germs of the small-pox, and therefore, it was far more difficult to combat plague than small-pox by measures which were resorted to in the case of epidemics. He pointed out that a very large number of medical practitioners in England, in the Colonies, and in India, had signed a declaration to the effect that they were of opinion that measures of sanitation and special precaution could not alone be relied on either to prevent or stamp out an epidemic of small-pox, and the only effective measure was efficient vaccination. Professor Haffkine pointed out that it was far more difficult to stamp out plague by these measures alone, and the conclusion was obvious that the sanitary measures now in force must be supplemented by inoculation. The speaker then referred to the suggestion made by the Chamber of Commerce to the Government, at the instance of Mr. Gilbert, that they should get the Plague Committee to recognise inoculation and give it distinct encouragement. So far encouragement in this direction had been given by the much-abused Corporation, and their much-abused Health Officer, Dr. Weir. Now they heard the vague report that distinct discouragement had been given in the matter by the Surgeon-General to the Government, and the Plague Committee, Mr. Scott then referred to a certain communication published in a daily paper about inoculations, which was stated to be from an authoritative source. Mr. Scott said that they might take it that it was an official declaration of either the Surgeon-General or the Plague Committee. He (the speaker) preferred to think that it was the Surgeon-General, who was the author of that communication, but each one could form his own opinion as to who was responsible for it. It was quite a curiosity in its way for its vagueness, for contradictory statements, for unintelligibility and for confusion of metaphor. It was one of the most confusing document that he had ever read in his life. (Laughter). Mr. Scott then criticised the communication at some length. He stated that he claimed to have established three propositions, namely, that inoculation was a good thing, that it was a necessary thing, and that the Surgeon-General or the Plague Committee were firmly opposed to inoculation. Bombay was dissatisfied with the present state of things. Bombay paid the Bill, and Bombay was entitled to claim that all possible remedies should be applied for the extinction of plague. They must turn to the Government, and not to the Plague Committee, for the adoption of their suggestions, as the members of the Plague Committee were the servants of Government. The meeting, therefore, requested Government to direct the Plague Committee to give a fair trial to inoculation as an adjunct to sanitary measures now in force. Mr. Scott then made two suggestions in the first place to the effect that certificates should be given to those people who had got themselves inoculated so that when suffering from the effects of inoculation they might not be taken away to hospitals as victims of plague. His second suggestion was that in the area where the plague was found to be rampant, its inhabitants be induced to get themselves inoculated, on the understanding that they would not be taken to the segregation camp. (Applause.)

Mr. J. L. Symons, in seconding the proposition, said that he had been asked rather late in the day to second the resolution moved by Mr. Basil Scott, and he had much pleasure in doing so, though he was not prepared with a long speech. As he understood all they wanted was that inoculation should have fair encouragement and a fair trial. When a system like this was not encouraged, it generally meant that it was discouraged. He thought that those to whom the people would naturally look for guidance in the matter had met with, to say the least, anything but encouragement. When those two devoted nurses died the other day, they heard expressions of regret everywhere at their not having been inoculated. No one would, of course, wish to be dogmatic about the result, but they felt that a chance had been lost and a remedy left untried. They must be all glad at the contradiction from the Surgeon-General's office of the rumour that the nurses had been discouraged from being inoculated—(hear, hear,)—and yet from evidence, he had heard, it was impossible to doubt that the impressions left on many of the nurses was that they were not encouraged to be inoculated. This was rather typical of the Plague Committee's attitude. Without being hostile, their benevolence was so mutual as to suggest discouragement to the public mind. There was one other thing he liked to mention. A rumour, a suspicion, an insinuation was afloat that there was something used in the preparation of the virus for inoculation, which under it did undesirable that its use should be recommended by Government authorities. Those who would take the trouble to enquire into the foundation for this insinuation, would, he thought, regard it as deplorable, that such methods of discreditting inoculation should have been resorted to. He said it was all the more honour to the professor for coming as a stranger amongst the people of India and trying to save their lives. (Applause.)

Mr. Gosling proposed, and it was agreed, that the word "suggested" should be substituted for "directed" in the resolution.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE FIRE AT MODYKHANA.

IT is now twelve days since that the Modykhana Plague Hospital had been destroyed by fire together with a few hay stacks. The fire was brought under control within a few hours, but the smouldering has continued and a number of men belonging to the Fire Brigade have been continuously at work, turning the bundles of hay and pouring water over them from standpipes. Last evening, about 8 o'clock, the smouldering in one of the partially burnt hay stacks burst out in flames owing to the strong wind prevailing. The fire brigade men on the spot at once put out the flames. The Fort fire-engine under Mr. Wilson was quickly in attendance, followed by the Babulla Tank and Sankli Tank steamers, under Messrs. Bean and Weston, respectively. None of the engines were brought into requisition, but an additional line of hoses was run up to the spot and the number of men was increased. The Plague Committee have been reconstructing the hospital sheds on the same spot, but it is highly desirable that either these highly combustible stacks should be removed or the camp shifted to a safe distance.

JUDGE EMDEN has decided that thirst among the members of a brass band is not a reprehensible condition. The case that elicited this opinion was brought by the chief of the London and South-Western Railway London District and Down Shed Bands against the secretary of the "Good Intent" Lodge of the Grand Original Order of Total Abstinence Sons of the Phœnix for money due for playing in a certain procession, and the defence was that the Band began by being late, and subsequently insisted upon stopping the demonstration in order to obtain refreshment. In the course of the proceedings, it was shown that the Bandmaster had displayed considerable delicacy. He had represented at the outset that his performers were not teetotallers, and had suggested that, in order to save the feelings of the Sons of the Phœnix, and possibly the paternal Phœnix himself, the marshal of the procession should at about three o'clock connive with the Band for a strategic retreat to a side street for the purposes of allaying thirst. This was charmingly tactful. But, instead, the marshal stopped the procession while the Band was opposite an exceedingly public house, with a result that scandal ensued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT has now been arranged that the delimitation work on the Burma ... case, ... be continued for another month.

THE annual meeting of the Calcutta Turf Club has been fixed for the 24th instant, when some alteration in the rules of racing will be brought forward by the stewards.

IT is understood that Mr. Grimley, member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, will take three months' leave in April, when Mr. Nolan will officiate. Mr. Baker, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, will also go on two months' leave early next month; Mr. Marriott acting for him.

THE Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament in Calcutta for the challenge cup presented by the Cricket Club ended on Saturday, when Mr. Kidd beat Mr. Hallward by three sets to love. The score was 6-2, 6-3, 8-6. The third set was the only hard fought one, as Kidd was 5 to 3 at one stage of game, which was afterwards called 5 all. The absence of Mr. Gamble, the holder of the cup, deprived the tournament of much of its usual interest. Mr. Davies, too, of the East Surrey Regiment, who beat Captain Fleming in 1896, did not enter, and all the players belonged to Calcutta.

THE Emperor Hadrian, who was statesman, artist, musician, and wit, ranks as one of the most striking characters of history. Yet historical biographers have seldom collected and recounted the records of his life. Those who interest themselves in classical studies would point to the German work by Ferdinand Gregorovius as probably the most attractive on Hadrian. Professor Pelham, of Oxford, a great authority on Roman history, has written a preface for a translation of the work which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. It is done by Miss Mary Robinson, who gives to the volume the title "The Emperor Hadrian: A Picture of the Roman Hellenic World in His Time."

THE Haddah Mullah seems, like the "mad fakir," to be trying to stir up the tribesmen beyond the Swat river; but he has not gained the least success. He is said to be at Chamarkand on the borders of Nawagai. His efforts were directed to working upon the fanaticism of the Bajouris during the Id, but they do not appear to have responded to his appeals. It is not expected that either of these mullahs will cause any disturbance of the peace.

IN the opening ties of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut on Monday, the 18th Hussars beat the 16th Lancers; the Durham Light Infantry ran away from the 11th Hussars; and the 4th Hussars achieved a fine victory over the 5th Dragoon Guards. At the Poona Polo Tournament last year the 4th Hussars—a crack cavalry regiment—then almost fresh from Home, survived in glory up to the final round, only to have the chagrin of surrendering the trophy to an infantry team—the all-conquering Durhams. Their effacement on that occasion was complete, and they have evidently taken the lesson to hearts for they are now showing themselves to be in much improved practice. If it should be their fortune in the present tournament again to meet the Durhams in the final, they may at least be expected to give the Poona team a harder nut to crack.

MR. BUCKLEY, who succeeds Mr. J. H. G. Glass as Public Works Secretary in Bengal, will be nominated for that gentleman's seat in the Local Legislative Council.

THE memorandum on the ground-nut crop in Bombay and Madras shows the yield to be only about half the average. This is due to the absence of seasonable rain and also to the replacement of this oilseed by food crops. During the last two years the export of ground-nuts has seriously declined. In 1894-95 the trade amounted to 113,000 tons; in 1896-97 it fell to 24,000 tons. The decline has been mainly in Bombay.

THE official estimate of the casualties incurred by the Afridis and Orakzais during the late campaign is 1,300 to 1,400, which includes about a third deaths resulting from wounds. These figures have been checked as the truth begins to filter out. Of course, they are comparative, but little facts are now declaring themselves which show that this estimate is fairly correct. Their heaviest losses, as was anticipated, were on the 13th and 14th in the Bara Valley, when they allowed themselves to come well into the fire of General Westmacott's infantry and machine guns.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 19th February was 250, against 218 and 271 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 74. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 18 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against four in the previous week.

NOTHING is known at military Head-quarters of the report in circulation that Colonel Kempster intends asking for a court of inquiry into the reasons for his reversion from the command of the 3rd Brigade, Tirah Expeditionary Force, to his substantive appointment on the Madras Staff. The report is, to say the least of it, premature.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Colombo that A. M. Gepp, against whom a warrant of arrest was issued by a local Police Magistrate on a charge of cheating, was arrested at Freemantle on the arrival in that port of the "Prince Regent Luitpold." An officer of the Ceylon Police will be sent to Freemantle to identify Gepp and to escort him to Colombo.

IT is under contemplation to construct a light line of railway of 2' 6" gauge between Patchur and Krishnapuram, and also between Salem Station and Salem Town and thence on to the foot of Ghaut. The main roads are to be utilised as far as possible. The surveys of these lines are to be undertaken by the Madras Railway when the services of any of its Engineers are available for the purpose.

THREE out of the seven sections of the Afridis have now complied in full with the terms of the Government, and of those which remain the Kambar and the Aka Khel are certain shortly to make submission. There are left the Zakka Khel and the Rajgul Kuki Khel, the latter having made no sign. As to the Zakkas the prospect of a speedy settlement seems assured. On Sunday their jirga was introduced to Sir William Lockhart at Jamrud by Colonel Warburton. It numbered 125 men, but none of the headmen belonging to the subdivision, who held the villages in the Khyber itself, were present. The Pakhai and Anai of the Bazar Valley were fully represented. The jirga had an opportunity of stating their case freely to Sir William Lockhart, and in return the terms regarding their fine in cash and rifles were explained to them. These they discussed among themselves, and decided what share should fall on each section. The meeting then broke up and the jirga was to leave for Bazar on the following day, having given a promise to return on March 2nd with the money and arms demanded. The Paindeh and Khusrogi subdivisions are expected to take a similar action.

THERE are few in Calcutta, writes the *Englishman*, who know that the oldest living Volunteer officer in Great Britain is a man from the Presidency. Captain James Bruce, F. E. I. S., of Edinburgh, came to Calcutta as headmaster of Doveton College in 1855. When the Mutiny broke out two years later he joined the First Calcutta Volunteer Guards, and was subsequently an ensign in the 1st Battalion Calcutta Rifles when Colonel Malleson held the command. He was gazetted Captain in 1863, and on his retirement in 1877 was allowed to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. Captain Bruce lately received the Volunteer decoration, and in view of what has been done elsewhere, and the unique position he occupies as a Volunteer, the War Office authorities might consider the desirability of bestowing some special recognition for his services. It would be an honour done to Indian Volunteering. When in Calcutta, besides taking an active part generally in the furtherance of the Volunteer movement, he started the Cadet Corps. He was captain of the guard of honour to the Prince of Wales when H. R. H. arrived in Calcutta, and was at Delhi with 100 men when the Queen was declared Empress of India. The veteran is still a keen Volunteer, and his martial figure is familiar in the soldierly gatherings in the "grey metropolis."

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

SENTENCE OF DEATH CONFIRMED.

THE appeal of Damodhar Hari Chapekar, who was, on the 3rd February last, sentenced to death by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, for the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst, was heard before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade at the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. S. R. Bakhlay, appeared for the accused; and Mr. J. C. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The court was from an early hour crowded by professional gentlemen and a large number of young Marathas, who manifested an eager interest in the enquiry. Several European ladies looked down upon the scene from the gallery, and some of them remained during the whole hearing, which lasted from eleven o'clock to half-past four.

The murders, it will be remembered, were committed on the night of the Diamond Jubilee festival, the 22nd June 1897, on the road between Poona and Ganeshkhind, after the departure of the guests from Government House at Ganeshkhind. For fully three months, all the detective skill of the Poona and Bombay police failed to obtain a clue to the perpetration of the crime, which filled the whole country with sorrow at the cruel and untimely end of two able public officers, whose career was full of high promise of future usefulness. At last, on the 27th September 1897, the ingenuity of Superintendent McDermott, of the Bombay Police, enabled him to draw certain inferences from apparently trivial incidents, which finally placed the police in a position to trace the criminal. On the date above named the police officers entrusted with the enquiry took under their observation in Bombay a young Maratha harmonium player, named Damodher Hari Chapekar, aged 27 years, a Brahmin, having no particular place of residence. He was taken to Poona, where three days later, that is on the 3rd September, he was placed under arrest. The police officers worked with creditable zeal at collecting evidence. In the prosecution of the enquiry Damodher was brought to Bombay, and on the 8th October last he was taken by Mr. Harry Brewin to the bungalow of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who was then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. To him Damodher made a full confession, containing a narrative of the circumstances which led up to and were directly connected with the commission of the crime. In the beginning of November last, Damodher was placed before the committing magistrate, Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate of Poona, when he said he did not wish to add anything there to the statement which, he admitted, he had made before Mr. W. R. Hamilton and was correctly taken down by him. He said he made the statement because Mr. Harry Brewin induced him to make it, and did not tell him that Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate. Mr. Brewin also said he would give him Rs. 20,000, would build a temple in his name, give his wife Rs. 25 a month, and would give his brother Wasudeo a post under Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Brewin also said he would not let him be hanged, but would get him a sentence of transportation and would get him back in four or five years if he behaved well. He agreed to confess for fear of compulsion and zoolum. Mr. Bonus committed the case to the Sessions Court towards the close of December 1897; and the enquiry at the Sessions before Mr. Crowe, which commenced on the 31st January last, was concluded on the 3rd February, when the jury unanimously convicted the accused of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death, subject to confirmation by the High Court. In his petition of appeal to the High Court, the prisoner stated that neither he nor his brother Balkrishna committed the two murders. The police, he said, had concocted the whole evidence and tutored the witnesses in the matter. At first the police brought him to Poona from Bombay as a friend of one Gopal Krishna Sathe; but while he was at the chowkey, the police officers, he said, severely belaboured him and used threats of further maltreatment. They also held out inducements and made promises to him, by which, however, he did not allow himself to be led away. But being afraid of the threats and beating, he told them he would make any confession they would require him to make provided they did not beat him. Then the police, believing in what he said to them, began to concoct evidence, and did so. But as no one came to enquire after him, he being a poor man, he could not get an

Mr. Bonus's as a court, although he was familiar with the procedure of courts of law. Before Mr. Bonus he did not show the least desire to go back from what he had said before Mr. Hamilton, but contented himself with saying that if he had anything more to state he would do so before the High Court. So that the Crown were entitled to say that the accused's statement was a correct and complete confession. No reason was given why it should not be believed. Mr Kennedy stated distinctly that no threats or inducements had been used to the accused. In order to put forward some excuse, the accused said that Mr. Brewin had made certain promises to him. Accused was a man of extreme intelligence, very great daring, and very great courage; and his statement might be accepted as a correct account of what took place. Mr. Anderson referred to certain details in the confession to show that they could not have occurred to the mind of anyone who did not actually see what he described.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the appeal, said it was a case which depended upon the confession. It was not necessary to decide that the accused should have known, under the circumstances, that Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate. The statement was formally recorded, and it was impossible that the accused should not know that Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate. The confession was fully corroborated in all its details, excepting that no eye-witness of the murder had been found. Their lordships had examined the hood of Mr. Ayerst's carriage, and saw nothing in it to show that the occupants of the carriage were shot at twice. The court failed to see that the confession was false on any of the points urged by counsel upon the attention of the court. It was impossible to believe that anybody but a murderer who knew all about the weapons, and the place were they were concealed, could have pointed them out. The motive alleged for the accused making a false confession was, in the opinion of the court, an inadequate one. It was not shown that the confession had broken down in any one item or particular. It was a true and correct confession; and the court therefore confirmed the sentence of death.

We give below a detailed report of the proceedings.

Mr. Branson, in addressing the Court on behalf of the appellant, said that there could be no doubt whatever that this was a case in which under the section of the Code applicable to appeals, he had a right to ask the Court to consider not merely points of law, but also the whole of the evidence, in order to consider whether the conviction was well founded.

Mr. Justice Parsons concurred in this view.

Mr. Branson said that he deemed it desirable to mention this point at the outset in order to meet any objections that might possibly be raised by his learned friend at a later stage of the hearing. He proposed in the first place to refer to the evidence given for the purpose of supporting the confession made before Mr. Hamilton, a confession on which the whole case for the prosecution was practically based. No doubt the confession was corroborated in many particulars, but it was absolutely uncorroborated in the most important part of it—the part showing what share Damodher had in the actual crime of June 22. There were circumstances in the case which showed that the confession was an invention made by the accused for purposes of his own, probably to shield other persons. Anyone with powers of invention and imagination could easily make up such a story from the information which had been made public. Nine persons out of ten could make up a statement leading to the supposition that they had committed the offence simply from reading the accounts printed in the papers of the murder. It was only as they came to carefully examine the details that they could see the inconsistencies between the confession and the known facts. Of course, it would be idle for him to contend, in view of the evidence of Mr. Kennedy, that the condemned man knew nothing of the murders. But it was perfectly obvious from that evidence that when Damodher first gave information to the police he made no admission whatever of actual participation in the crime, and the same thing could be said in regard to the evidence of the Chief Constable who found the weapons in a well. The inference he asked their Lordships to draw was obvious—that Damodher could not have confessed he was the person who committed either the one offence or the other, because if he did not then make a complete statement why he was not taken at once to the nearest magistrate to have such confession recorded. He was suddenly brought from Poona without rhyme or reason to Bombay, where he made the confession before Mr. Hamilton on October 8. There was a significant absence in the evidence of Mr. Hamilton of any mention by him to the accused that he was a magistrate in Bombay. He left Damodher that he had been a magistrate in Poona, but did not say he was one in Bombay. If they went through the evidence they would see that it would be impossible for Damodher to believe that the confession was being recorded by a magistrate, and therefore he came to Mr. Hamilton in a statement such as he says he had already given in writing to Mr. Brewin as his friend. The question arose under such circumstances

WHETHER THE CONFESSION WAS AT ALL ADMISSABLE,

He put that to the Court without occupying time in arguing the matter. He would endeavor to show that the whole confession was a concoction—he would not say by the police, but by the accused. It was noteworthy that between the date of his arrest and the date when he was brought down to Bombay he was treated with exceptional tenderness. He was not kept in custody as an under trial prisoner should be, but was kept in the Farashkhana. The accused had made a long rigmarole of a petition, with a copy of which he (counsel) had not been furnished. But he believed that in it he asserted that the police told him that he should be treated as a prince, and he was treated as one. He subsequently made a confession in which he said that he had given a similar statement to Mr. Brewin, but strange to say Mr. Brewin had not been called to give evidence. It was singular too that after having charge of the case up to October 6th, Mr. Kennedy should hand the prisoner over to Mr. Brewin, and part company with him. Damodher said in the course of the trial that he had made the confession on account of the promises of money to build a temple and other things held out to him by Mr. Brewin. Now the learned Sessions Judge in directing the Jury treated this statement as an idle suggestion put forward for the first time in the Sessions Court, but this was clearly wrong as could be seen on reference to the statements made by the accused to Mr. Bonus when he was committed for trial. The fact was that Mr. Crowe was so led away by the speciousness of the statements in the confession that he had failed to test the accuracy of the statements, and had therefore materially misdirected the jury on the point. It was important to bear in mind that owing to the exceptional liberty given to the prisoner between the 30th September and the 8th October it was quite possible for persons to get at this man for the purpose of inducing him to mislead the police by casting upon himself a necessity for an amount of criminality which would lead to suspicion being solely directed to him. This was the more probable since when there was not a shred of evidence against him, he went and distributed a confession of guilt. There were points in the confession which were so inconsistent with the facts that there could be no doubt whatever that

HE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PRESENT

when the crime was committed. He was supported in this view by the opinion of the jury, who in the first instance brought in a verdict of not guilty, but of absconding. Proceeding to consider the details of the confession, the learned counsel asked for the hood of Lieut. Ayerst's carriage to be produced. When it was brought up into the well of the court, Mr. Branson pointed out to their lordships that there were a series of two distinct shots upon the hood, showing that two shots were fired, whereas the confession spoke of one shot only. Counsel also pointed out that the evidence of Mr. Ayerst's coachman at the inquest showed that it was his master who was first shot, and not Mr. Rand, but the confession stated that it was Mr. Rand who was first shot, and the coachman in his evidence in the Sessions Court spoke of Mrs. Ayerst being first attacked by a shot fired nearby. But so faulty was the investigation that this discrepancy did not lead to any questions being put by the prosecution or by the Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons asked why the coachman was not cross-examined.

Mr. Branson said that when such a serious discrepancy occurred it was for the prosecution and the Judge to investigate it. Accused was unable to defend himself, and the Judge appointed a pleader at the last moment to appear for him and very far as he (counsel) was aware the pleader was supplied with nothing except the statements made before the magistrate. Their lordships would see that when they began to examine the confession by the light of facts it was unsafe to rely upon it, as it had been relied on by the Court below. The confession was apparently made for the purpose of exculpating the Bombay police for not having discovered the offence that had remained undiscovered for the last four or five years. It was the evident desire of the accused to take upon himself every crime that he could—and they now had no further mysteries in Bombay. The learned Judge had given great credence to the extraordinary action of Damodher and his brother in arming themselves to the extent that was alleged in the confession, and in throwing away their swords as soon as the fireworks began. The confession stated that the swords were wrapped up in dhotars, in order that they might be concealed but if this was the case how was it that when they were discovered they were not so wrapped up? These discrepancies could not be explained unless it was by the inference that the story of the swords was made up in consequence of Damodher's knowledge that such weapons had been found. Another point was that accused was only five feet five inches in height, and therefore unless he had jumped on to the carriage of Mr. Rand, it was impossible for him to run behind and put a revolver to Mr. Rand's head as he stated he had done. The confession was just such a story as a man would invent who was trying to shield some other persons from punishment.

"SPRINGING A POINT" ON THE ACCUSED.

The learned Judge told the jury in summing up that it was important to bear in mind that the cloth found in the well wrapped round the weapons corresponded to the torn clothing found in Damodhers house. Now he (counsel) had gone very carefully through the evidence given in court, but had failed to find any reference whatever to this alleged similarity between the one piece of cloth and the other. He urged that it was not for the Judge to spring upon the accused person at five last moment, when addressing the jury, a point in reference to something in which there was no evidence at all, and to describe it as a matter of great importance, giving the accused no opportunity whatever to have the statement dealt with in cross examination. This was another respect in which there was misdirection to the jury. The evidence of Constable Stenson, who had a conversation with Damodher outside the Poona Club, seemed to indicate that the police had some knowledge that Mr. Rand's life was being sought and yet what did they find—why that on the very night that Mr. Rand's life should have been especially protected no special measures whatever were taken. Assist.-Supt. Gwyder said in evidence that there were more policemen inside the compound of Government House than outside. All he could say was that this statement would be quite correct if only one policeman was within the compound, for they had it on the evidence of the coachman that no policeman were met along the road. This being the case, and no special protective measures having been taken in regard to Mr. Rand, they could not attach much weight to the evidence of Constable Stenson. After referring to further details in the evidence the learned Counsel said that if their Lordships felt that important points had been overlooked in the trial it would be open to their Lordships to direct further enquiry to be made under Section 375. But if he had succeeded in showing that there were such elements of suspicion in the confession as to render it impossible to regard as beyond doubt the statement that Damodher was present at the time the murders were committed, then their Lordships would have to act under Section 376 and acquit the accused.

SPEECH FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Anderson on behalf of the Crown submitted that their Lordship's had before them a clearly proved case. In reference to the various suggestions that had been made by his learned friend, many of them were made for the first time, although the accused was defended in the court below by a legal gentleman.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Of his own choice?

Mr. Anderson said it was a pleader given him by the Crown; and the prosecution had no hint during the trial of the ingenious suggestions now made by his learned friend. Not only were they not made by the pleader, they were also not made in the cross-examination of witnesses by the accused. The Sessions Judge, very properly as he submitted, allowed the accused, to be doubly defended, first by his pleader, and then he himself was allowed to cross-examine the witnesses. The learned counsel was glad that that should be done, and did not object to it. It was not possible for the prosecution to anticipate all the objections taken by the counsel for the defence; and the prosecution were not to blame for not bringing the points forward. The statement of the accused was of the clearest description possible. He implicated not only himself, but he went out of his way to implicate his brother. They were told that, although the accused knew all about it, yet for some unexplained and unimaginable reason he took no active part in the crime. His learned friend (Mr. Branson) had not even hinted at the reason which could have induced the accused to implicate an absolutely innocent brother of his apart from what was inside or outside the case. It was a violent suggestion to make that accused took no active part in the murders and yet implicated therein an innocent brother. What happened was this. On the 27th September, accused was taken to Poona, and on the 30th he pointed out the well in which the weapons were found, and made a confession. If it had been said that he did not then make a confession, he (Mr. Anderson) would have got out exactly all that had passed. It was an important statement that the accused made on the 30th September; and from that day onwards, he made a complete confession and showed the shot, the corresponding bit of cloth, the house of the agriculturist where he got the powder and shot, and Lundi's house where the various other things were found. Counsel had asked their lordships to believe that accused did not know Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate.

Mr. Justice Parsons: You cannot shelter yourself behind the point. You must prove that he did know.

Mr. Anderson: He made the statement after the prosecution was closed. We could not anticipate it.

Mr. Justice Parsons: He does not say that he knew or did not know.

Mr Anderson said it was not possible for them to anticipate the statement. The accused knew most people in Bombay, where he came and lived half the year. Was it possible he did not know Mr. Hamilton was a magistrate? He did not say he did not know that; but he only said Mr. Brewin did not tell him. Then, again, he said he did not know Mr. Bonus. He was a court, although he had known the procedure of the courts. It was incredible he did not know it. When before Mr. Bonus, he did not show the least desire to go back from what he had stated to Mr. Hamilton. He adhered to his statement, and said that anything more he would state before the High Court. So that the Crown said the statement made to Mr. Hamilton was.

A CORRECT AND COMPLETE CONFESSION.

No reason was given why it should not be believed. Far from the ordinary excuse of police torture, the suggestion here was that accused was too well treated; and the effect of the kind treatment was alleged to be that he confessed himself to be the perpetrator of the crime! The suggestion, Mr. Anderson submitted, was too idle to be entertained seriously. Mr. Kennedy said distinctly that neither threats nor inducements of any kind had been used. Mr. Kennedy was considerate to accused and allowed him an idol for worship and some books which he might want for the purpose of preparing his defence. Having made the confession, the accused wanted an excuse to get out of it, and he said Mr. Brewin promised him transportation, *plus* a temple and an allowance to his family, instead of hanging for the crime. As he had to make some suggestion, he merely mentioned Mr. Brewin's name. In no other respect was Mr. Brewin's name mentioned. Accused was a man of extreme intelligence, very great daring and very great courage. There was not a single reason given by Mr. Branson which should lead their lordships to doubt that the statement contained an absolutely correct account of what took place. The learned counsel thought it would not have occurred to anybody who was putting the accused up or coaching him to make statements such as the following:—" On the day previous to the Jubilee Day, about 2 p.m., Balkrishna and I went to the Ganeshkhind Road to inspect it, and fixed upon the spot where the canal crosses the road as the place where we should kill him. While there we saw some girls of a Missionary school playing in the canal water, and I let them to go out of the water, as it was clean and drinking water, and not to bathe in it." In answer to the question what happened he next day, accused said—" Balkrishna and I took about six small pictures of the Queen from school books, and pasted them on shoes, and then hung them on the railing of the Bandstar fountain. We prayed to God all day to favour us in our design, and about 7 30 or 8 p. m. we went to the Ganeshkhind Road by the Lakri Pol Road. I had the revolver and one sword, and Balkrishna had one pistol, one sword, and one axe. The pistols were loaded at home, and we put them in a bag hanging by our side. The swords were carried hanging by some red tape from our shoulders. We wound some white cloth round the scabbards, and over all we tied our dhotars. Balkrishna carried the axe in his hand by the iron head: it was a small axe for cutting wood." Further on, the accused said—" We had hardly got there when Mr. Rand's carriage passed. I knew his carriage, and the coachman, and recognised it." These small points, Mr. Anderson said, showed that the story was told by a man who actually saw what he said he did, and was

NOT AN IMAGINARY ACCOUNT.

Then the statement about the hiding of the swords was a point which would naturally occur to an eye witness. There could be no doubt that Mr. Rand was shot in his carriage by somebody, and there should be no doubt either that Lieut. Ayerst was shot in his carriage. There could be no doubt that Mr. Rand was shot first.

Mr. Justice Parsons: What evidence is there to show that Mr. Rand was shot first?

Mr. Anderson said the evidence of the coachman showed that. If it was the other way, there could be no difficulty in their saying so. There was no discrepancy in the evidence on the point. The evidence given at the inquest was brought before the judge and the jury. Mr. Anderson did not know of any discrepancy until Mr Branson said there was a discrepancy. The coachman was asked to explain how the occupants of the carriage got wounded. He was not asked about what happened to the other carriage. The driver of the first carriage did not know anything about the other carriage.

Mr. Justice Parsons: That cannot be said with regard to Bhau. They ought to have put the inquest reports before the judge and jury.

Mr. Anderson said he knew of no discrepancy and there was none. If he knew of the statement, he should have placed it before the jury; but there was no discrepancy. Mr. Rand was certainly able to make an exclamation, and that he should have done so was quite natural.

After the adjournment for tiffin Mr. Anderson, continuing his address, said the only importance of this inquest evidence was that his learned friend argued that the original contention of the prosecution was that Lieutenant Ayerst was shot first and Mr. Rand second, and that the theory that Mr. Rand was shot first and Lieutenant Ayerst second had been brought forward to suit the statements of the confession. He contended that the inference was not a fair one—no one ever alleged that Lieutenant Ayerst was shot before Mr. Rand. He quoted the evidence of Mrs. Ayerst as being conclusive on this point, and said that the explanation of the evidence of Mr. Rand's coachman before the coroner was that his mastermight have very naturally called out something like "What is that row about" after he had been shot. The learned counsel proceeded to urge that there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that marks as of two shots instead of one were to be seen on the hood of Lieutenant Ayerst's gharry. The shot was small slug, and when fired a short distance from the hood was scattered right and left, and seeing that the hood was down the marks made were quite consistent with only one shot having been fired. His learned friend had contended that Damodher could not have run from the gate of Government House to where the pistol was discharged because he would have been seen. Now they had it on evidence that it was

A VERY DARK NIGHT

and that there were no lamps on that part of the road, though it was possible that the bonfires lit three or four hours before did give some light. But the road was free of people and the persons most likely to see Damodher running behind was the driver of the next carriage, namely Lieutenant Ayerst's coachman. But if their lordships had heard the evidence of this man Appa Gopal, they would have seen that he was an extremely sleepy-headed, stupid individual and would not attach much importance to his not having seen any man running behind the preceding gharry. And then as to the occupants of the next gharry. Lieutenant Ayerst was dead and could not speak on the point but Mrs. Ayerst had stated in evidence said she did notice a man behind the gharry in front. His learned friend had complained that the resemblance between the cloth wrapped round the weapons found in the well and the cloth found in prisoner's house was "sprung upon the accused" in the summing up of the judge, and asked where was the evidence. His answer was that in his opening speech to the jury he (the learned counsel) had dwelt at length on this similarity, and it was shown to the jury not only then but also when evidence was given by the Police Superintendent. The swords were here produced in court wrapped in the cloth to which reference had been made. After dealing with one or two other points Mr. Anderson urged that everywhere where they could fairly expect corroboration they had corroboration, and he had shown what it was. Nobody could know exactly how the pistols were let off except the persons who committed the crime. His learned friend thought there was no adequate explanation as to the motive of the crime but he submitted that there was no difficulty whatever upon that point. It was perfectly obvious that Mr. Rand was murdered because of the irritation caused in Poona by the measures for plague prevention. The accused himself gave this explanation, and if their Lordships had seen the accused and watched his demeanour in court they would have found it very easy to believe that he would be the man to give effect to the feelings of indignation that had been aroused. A more determined character as far as one could judge from his demeanour it would be difficult to conceive. The evidence was of so conclusive and satisfactory a character that there could be no doubt in the mind of any rational person that Damodher was one of the men who committed the murders on Jubilee night. As to

THE CHARGES OF MISDIRECTION

it seemed to him that the summing up of the learned Sessions Judge was most fair throughout. One of the instances of alleged misdirection—that referring to remarks to be found at the bottom of page 47 of the summing up—was really only a trivial error. The learnad judge said that the accused said that he jumped up behind Mr. Rand's carriage. Whereas the statement of the accused was that he ran behind it. This was a small inaccuracy but it could not in any sense be called a misdirection. The learned counsel then submitted that the statements he made before Mr. Bonus in the Magistrate's Court were really a confirmation of the statements made before Mr. Hamilton, and that they were accurately described as such by the Sessions Judge. The jury were not in any way misled. They followed the evidence with the greatest attention and the questions put by the foreman showed that they were anxious that everything which could help the accused should brought out. They were with one exception natives of the country and their sympathies would be naturally be with the accused. It would therefore have been exceedingly difficult to obtain from them the verdict of guilty if the evidence had not clearly satisfied them. It was true that in the first instance they desired to being in a verdict of abetment, but the reason was that the evidence was not clear as to which of the two murdered man was killed by the accused. As they all knew native juries shrank from bringing in a verdict which involved a capital punishment, and this consideration might have influenced them in the somewhat illogical position they took up in accepting every part of the confession save that in which Damodher admitted which of the two victims it was he shot. But when it was pointed out to them by the Code that under Section 114 of the Code their verdict was equivalent to conviction on the main charge they unanimously brought in a verdict to that effect. He submitted that the evidence was of a very satisfactory character and that the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the accused a few years back in regard to his proposal to join her Majesty's army showed that he was just the man to carry into effect the secret wishes of the people of Poona on account of the plague operations. The learned counsel was proceeding to refer to the correspondence when Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that it was not desirable to go into that matter, whereupon Mr. Anderson resumed his seat.

REPLY FOR THE APELLANT.

In the absence of Mr. Branson Mr. Bakhlay rose to reply on behalf of the accused, but he had only made a few remarks when the learned counsel reentered the court.

On the sugges ion of Mr. Justice Parsons Mr. Bakhlay gave way for Mr. Branson, who informed their Lordships that he was labouring under the disadvantage of not having heard the whole of Mr. Anderson's speech and that it would therefore be necessary for him to correct the notes that had been taken.

Mr. Justice Parsons: We shall expect you to proceed.

Mr. Branson: There are some expectations which cannot be fulfilled. As I have not heard all that Mr. Anderson said, I cannot reply without reference to the notes.

The learned counsel then sat down and Mr. Bakhlay resumed his address to their lordships. He submitted that the confession was false and had been extorted from the accused on account of promises held out to him. There was a serious discrepancy between the tale told by the accused and some portions of the evidence, and he submitted that justice would not be done in the case unless it was either referred back for further inquiry or the conviction was reversed.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the Appeal Court, said that he supposed the everything that it was possible to say on behalf of both the prosecution and the accused, had been said. It was a case which depended entirely upon the confession of the accused, and all the court had to see was whether that confession was true or not. It was admitted that the confession was recorded by a Presidency Magistrate, and he did not him off think it was necessary for the accused to be aware when he made the confession that he was before a magistrate. If he had to decide the point whether the accused knew he was then before a magistrate or not, he should be inclined to the opinion that there were not many doubts upon the point, because there was no reason otherwise for Mr. Hamilton to tell the accused that he had been a magistrate of Poona. The confession was taken down, and signed by Mr. Hamilton, and the accused also signed it. The confession was recorded with due formality, and that it was impossible to believe that accused did not know that he was in the presence of a magistrate. The only point was whether the confession was true. It was admitted by the learned counsel who represented the accused that on the fringe there was a good deal of corroboration of the details of the confession. It was not to be wondered at, that corroboration was lacking as to the actual murder itself, because if there was an eye-witness none came forward and said that he recognised Damodher as one of the two men who killed Lieutenant Averst and Mr. Rand. It seemed to have been a very dark night, and the murder happened upon the road at a particular spot previously selected as being a dark place, and on that particular night it seemed the police were all elsewhere and the road was practically unguarded. Under these circumstances, there was no eye-witness to the murder. The confession involved not only the accused man but also his brother, which seemed to him (the learned Judge) to be an extraordinary thing. If the confession was untrue, why should he inculpate not only himself but also his brother in a false confession. The confession had been directly attacked by Mr. Branson in certain particulars. In the first place, he urged that the evidence furnished by the condition of the hood of the gharry of Lieut. Ayerst went to show that two shots were fired into it. During the interval for luncheon, his learned colleague and himself had an opportunity for examining that hood, and he could not say that there was anything proving that two shots were fired into the hood. The marks below were the marks of small shots which when the pistol was fired would naturally fall below the large bullet. It was not clear from the evidence whether the hood was up or down at the time, but the most trustworthy evidence showed that it was down, and if that was so, the two places where shots were penetrated could be put close together. They would almost touch each other. The evidence was absolutely clear that only one shot was fired. If there had been two shots fired, no doubt there would have been evidence to that effect. There would no doubt have been evidence that three shots were in all fired. The court was not, therefore, able to say that the condition of the hood showed that the confession was untrue. As to the question who was shot first, all the evidence in the case showed that Mr. Rand was. The only statement in any way counter to this was that given at the Inquest by the coachman. But that was not regarded as evidence in that court, and it would not be fair to use it without giving the other side an opportunity of explaining it. All they knew from the evidence was that Mr. Rand was shot first and then Lieutenant Ayerst, and this evidence bore out what was stated in the confession.

HOW THE FATAL DEED WAS DONE.

Then there was the other point raised as to whether the accused could have shot Mr. Rand under the flap of the carriage. Well, Mr. Rand was shot at the back of the carriage, and if it was necessary for the prisoner to get up on the back of the carriage in order to open the purdah and shoot in the way he did, the only thing was that they must presume that he did so, but that he was not quite stinted quite minutely enough to bring it out. Probably if the question had been put to him, he would have said that he did mount the carriage in order to fire the shot. The purdah of the carriage was opened and the shot was fired through it, and it is impossible to say that the confession is false, because the accused does not say how he opened it. Besides, Mrs. Ayerst saw him sitting there. The prisoner's own statement was that a carriage was following him, and he thought the inmate saw him. Balkrishna thought so too, and he fired at the man. It was impossible for Damodher to see what Balkrishna was doing, and all he said was what he saw was done as he was going on. If Balkrishna went to the back of the carriage and fired, there was nothing opposed to the statement of the accused, in that the accused described just what he saw, and nothing more. These are the only points on which it was sought to show that the confession was false, and I do not see in anyone of them that which shows it is false. If we look into the details the corroboration is almost complete in every one of them. There is the finding of the weapons on the information of the accused, and when it is said that he was not confessing he did not see why the information was given except in regard to this offence. In fact it must have had some relation to this offence. It was not information that somebody else had committed this offence, and that this man had gained the knowledge that the weapons had been thrown into the well. It must have been information which connected the accused with the offence, and it could not have been given in greater detail than it has been given. The prosecution seems to have been particularly careful in keeping within the letter of the law in not asking mor questions about it. The weapons found were the actual weapons with which the offence was committed, and it was impossible to suppose that anyone but the murderer would be in possession of those weapons, or would know where they were, unless he received information from the murderer. The property found in his house supported the same argument. As to why Chapekar should have made a false confession we have looked in vain to see. He had told them why he was induced to confess, and how he was persuaded by Mr. Brewin to confess, but why he should make false confession was more than he (Mr. Parsons) could tell. If Chapekar was to be transported for life or was to be let out after four or five years, if he behaved himself, it did not seem enough to his mind to make anybody confess. If Chapekar was promised, as he said, twenty thousand rupees at the end of the four or five years a pension for his wife a temple in his name, and employment for his brother Wasudeo in the police, it seemed to him an inadequate motive to make an absolutely false confession; but in his statement to the court the prisoner did not say that. He described how he was treated by the police, and then stated that he said whatever Brewin told him in recompense for the way in which he was treated by the police. That, too, seemed an inadequate motive. Whether or not the accused was led to make this confession by inducements one was completely ignorant. If he was induced to make this confession, it did not affect the question of its truth, neither did it prevent the court from acting upon it. The only question was whether the confession was true or not, and it seemed to them absolutely impossible that it could be other than true. No one but the actual murderer could be so well up in all these details as the accused must have been. Then where all these firearms were kept how powder and shot and caps were procured, where all the weapons were placed and how the swords were put in culverts. No one but the actual murderer could have known all these details or have given such a detailed account of what actually took place. This account had been tested over and over again in every possible way, and it had no been broken down or proved to be incorrect in one single particular. If it had been shown that it was false or untrue in any particular, then it might have been argued that there was doubt about the matter, and that it was a confession upon which the court ought not to go; but there is not one single item upon which it had been shown to be incorrect from beginning to end. It seemed to him that there was no possible doubt that it was true as to the manner in which the two men were murdered and the part the accused took in their murder. That being so, the court must confirm the sentence of death.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the plague regulations many persons are segregated to the Wari Bunder and other camps as 'contacts,' and they never undergo any medical treatment until they are actually attacked by the epidemic, and this renders their cure more difficult and at times quite hopeless. Now a few plague cases occur among these contacts, and as a precautionary measure I would suggest, that any well-known preventive medicine approved by the Plague Committee may be given to such persons to prevent them from catching the disease or to check the development of the disease germs in their system. Prevention is better than cure, and I am humbly of opinion that such a timely treatment would save many lives. Such preventive medicines as the prophylactic pills, better known as Dr. Dimmock's pills, prepared by Messrs. Thom-on and Taylor, as well as Anderson's Ayurvedic Pills can be given in cases. Messrs. Treacher and Company, and the American specialist, Professor Winter, have already been advertised and sold at reasonable prices, and it would be worth the while if the authorities were to give these medicines a fair trial. These are supposed to be harmless even in the case of healthy persons, and those who prepare these medicines would do well to publish medical opinion as well as their past experience about their medicines. I am aware of a few cases in which these medicines had to take care of four sons of his close relative who was a victim to the plague, and he has said the lives of these children by giving them Dr. Dimmock's Pills, while the one refusing the treatment succumbed to death by plague only the other day. By the bye, I would also suggest that it would be a matter of no small an importance if medical men in charge of several plague hospitals would call at those in any way concerned in the affair, make it convenient to convene meetings at suitable intervals to exchange their views and experience in the treatment of plague cases.—Yours, &c.,

March 2. S. A. BHISE.

THE DANGERS OF BALLOONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As reported in your issue of yesterday, yet another instance of the dangers of ballooning comes to our knowledge from Hyderabad (Sind). Professor Van Tassell, an American balloonist, who has for some time past been before the Indian public, sent up a "Miss Beaumont" in a balloon in the Tajhar Fair, the other day, and when only some 20 or 30 feet from *terra firma* the lady came into vision contact with an adjacent building, fracturing her thigh. It is a wonder she escaped with her life, as a collision like that was enough to knock her off her perch, or render her unconscious. No doubt there is in all parts of the world a section of society whose morbid tastes are gratified by exhibitions involving risks to life and limb, but it is positively surprising that in a country like India, whose our Hindu brethren look with horror upon the destruction of little but troublesome insects, men and women alike should go in crowds to witness a balloon ascent and parachute descent. In the interest of humanity the Legislature should put down this form of show as it did *suttee*. And if men like Van Tassell are permitted to earn a living by balloons and parachutes they should risk their own lives instead of, as in this instance, that of a woman.—Yours, &c.,

March 2. X. Y. Z.

ROAD SWEEPINGS AT SION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through your columns, to bring to the notice of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality that the establishment to clean this portion of the city is, in ordinary circumstances, less than its requirements. The sweepers who come to sweep the main road, being asked, told me that they could only alternately do their business, and that too once in the morning, as their number is too small to sweep all the roads daily. The municipal authorities are not likely to be unaware that in the case Sion is now full of Bombay people. If in ordinary days Sion could not be kept clean by the insufficient staff, that staff could hardly be able to do adequate service to the necessities of the day. The sooner the attention of the municipal authorities is drawn to this the better.—Yours, &c.,

Sion, March 2. A NEW RESIDENT.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	7	4	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	6	1	20
	Chuckla	5	0	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	3	7	
C	Market	17	4	33
	Dhobi Talao	10	4	
	Fanaswady	6	1	
	Bhuleshwar	5	2	
	Khara Talao	2	3	
	Kumbharwada	5	2	
D	Khetwadi	6	4	26
	Girgaum	10	3	
	Chowpaty	1	2	
	Walkeshwar	2	0	
	Mahalaxmi	4	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	43
	Parwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	4	2	
	Tardeo	0	2	
	Byculla	15	6	
	First Nagpada	3	1	
F	Parel	6	2	12
	Sewree	1	1	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	3	1	10
	Worlee	1	4	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	18	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	
	Jam		1	
	Grant Road		8	
	St George's		1	
	General Mahomedan		4	
	Modh and Parwar		3	
	Jain, Parel		1	
	Telegu		1	
	Ripon Road		6	
	Hindu		3	
	Patharay Prabhu		19	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Mogul		5	128
	Nar elwadi		1	
	Darinasthan		10	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		4	
	Port Trust		1	
	Police		1	
	Madanpura		1	
	Kapol x Lad Joint		3	
	Bhatia		1	
	J J Hospital		2	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Brahma Khatri		1	
	Memon Mooolia		5	
	Govt. House, Parel		17	
	Maratha		1	
	Khoja			
	Total	151	169	280
	Total plague deaths to date	22,272	19,764	
	Same date last year	116	91	204

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

A COMPARISON OF MORTALITY.

Table showing and contrasting the weekly total mortality in Bombay City, in the following months of 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.			1898.		
Week ending.	Total Mortality.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Week ending.	Total Mortality.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Jan 5th	1,711	−7·65	Jan 4th	1,651	+3·82
,, 12th	1,738	−4·26	,, 11th	1,807	+2·78
,, 19th	1,755	+7·32	,, 18th	1,840	+17·52
,, 26th	1,721	−2·10	,, 25th	1,726	+·07
Feb 2nd	1,745	+1·41	Feb 1st	1,871	+8·40
,, 9th	1,911	+10·17	,, 8th	2,067	+17·47
,, 16th	1,728	−9·57	,, 15th	2, 95	+8·19
,, 23rd	1,940	−4·01	,, 22nd	1,914	+0·06
Mar 2nd	1,851	+10·06	Mar 1st	2,083	+3·38
,, 9th	1,826	−10·64			
,, 16th	1,758	−5·12			
,, 23rd	1,135	−9·45			
,, 30th	1,141	+0·17			
Apr 6th	1,047	−1·74			
,, 13th	970	−3·67			
,, 20th	936	−3·51			
,, 27th	671	−19·73			

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

EMPLOYMENT OF MORE SOLDIERS.

Forty more men of the Bombay Sappers and Miners arrived here yesterday evening for plague duty in Bombay from Poona. They alighted at the Victoria Termini, and marched to the Kennedy Sea Face, where they are encamped.

PELTING A PLAGUE SEARCH PARTY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Abba Meya Haji Umar, a Mahomedan shopkeeper, aged fifty years, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of behaving himself in a disorderly manner on the public road, on Saturday night. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appears that on the night in question a party of three gunners, named Mullins, Underwood, and Seymour, headed by Lieutenant Lough, R. A., was on house-to-house visitation in Kembekar Street, Pydhownie. A large number of Mahomedans and Sidees had collected near a mosque, as it was the time for prayers, and while the above search party was returning they were pelted with stones. One of the gunners was struck on the head and several in front were injured by this missile. Lieutenant Lough ordered one of his men to go about and catch anyone pelting stones. Gunner Mullins found the accused, who was in the crowd, and a Sidee, named Khamisa, stooping on the ground to pick up stones, and arrested them. They were handed over to the police, who bailed them out. The accused, Abba Meya, surrendered to the bail, but Sidee Khamisa, who is a kalasee by profession, and who has no fixed place of residence, did not appear in court. Mr. Kapadia called two witnesses to show that the accused was seated on his shop, when, on hearing a call for the evening prayers, he got down and was going to the mosque. On the way he got himself intermingled with the crowd and was arrested. It was further alleged that the accused was a quiet and inoffensive man. The magistrate disbelieved the evidence adduced on behalf of the defence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20—the maximum punishment allowable under the Act. The magistrate ordered a warrant to be issued against the absconding Sidee.

DEAD RATS IN A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

A number of dead rats have recently been found on the ground floor of the northern wings of the Mazagon Police Court, where Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, presides. These "weather cocks" were found near Mr. Dastur's chamber on Monday morning last. Mr. Dastur reported the matter to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, and to the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. The latter executive, it is stated, has referred the matter to the Plague Committee, but no steps have yet been taken. On the following day two dead rats were found near the seat of the Judicial clerk attached to Mr.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE Famine Commission sat yesterday at the Secretariat yesterday Sir Jame Lyall presiding, and the following further evidence was recorded :—

Mr. A. F. Woodburn, Acting Commissioner, C. D., related his experience as Collector in the Ahmednagar District. He said: I joined my appointment from furlough in March 1897, and remained till the end of the year.

DEPARTURES FROM THE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE CODE.

So far as my experience goes individual tasks cannot be set for earth-work. They can be set for metal-breaking, and if the system of individual tasks could be carried out it would be fairer than the gang system. The individual system was in force every where when I came to the district, but it was entirely displaced by the gang system in the last few months of the famine. I do not think that the individual system can be worked satisfactorily except with a much larger staff than is likely to be available. The extent to which a task has been executed should be capable of rapid measurement by an upper subordinate, and of check by his superior officer, and I do not see how this can be done if tasks are set to large numbers of individuals. In one sub-division, practically all the gangs were put in D Class, and they were offered a premium for all work done beyond the task. This was an experiment. The sub-divisional officer, who like myself had just joined, found the individual task system in force, and system of fining which involved thousands of intricate arithmetical calculations being worked out by mustering karkuns, which they were quite incapable of doing. They consequently put down fines in the muster rolls absolutely haphazard, and the cashiers and sub-divisional office r, if they had done nothing else all day, could not have checked more than a fraction of the lines. The bulk of the labourers were classed as C, but they were not doing more than D task. We then tried the experiment described by Mr. Higham. It was only so far successful that it brought order out of confusion and made the workers content as they escaped fining, but it failed in its main object, which was to induce the people to work up to C task, and it was abandoned.

ADVICE, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND OPINIONS.

I think it would be advisable to class as non-working children all under 10 years of age. On some works it has been the practice for the Public Works Department officer in charge to send to the kitchen working children who are idle or incapable of work, and it has been suggested that the present classification might be adhered to and discretion given to the Public Works Department officer to remove children from the work to the kitchen. But this would give extra trouble and lead to complaints of favouritism or oppression. I consider that the famine campaign in the Ahmednagar district would have been better conducted much more successfully and economically had there been some large works ready to start. Two such large works were begun only after the famine was far advanced—both of them tanks. I am certain that sites for such tanks could be found in other parts of the district. Engineer officers should be put on special duty now to look for suitable sites for work, and if it would be farther

[redacted]MOND JUBILEE"
RETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco**

One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

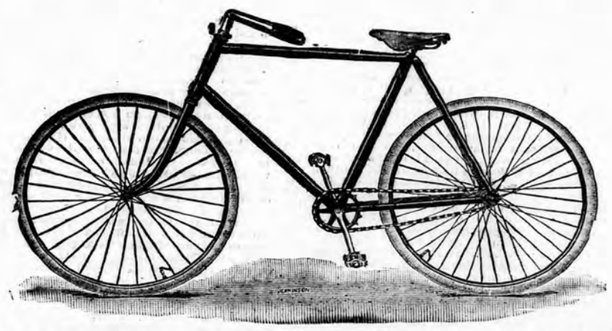
SCOTLAND
"Expects Every Man to Do His Duty"
BY DRINKING
WATSON'S
DUNDEE WHISKY.
OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT
COLOMBO: A. F. Sleeman. CALCUTTA: McKenzie, Lyall & Co.
RANGOON: Gardner, Brown & Co. KARACHI: H. J. Rustomjee & Co.
SINGAPORE: McAlister & Co.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S AT CHICAGO, 1893.
PENS
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

"DISINFECT" WITH "SANITAS"
FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.



10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS.
JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs. 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Millais
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Lillie Langtry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
The Original and the Standard Writing Machine of the World
Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.
Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks, Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal, Literary, Scientific, or Medical users.
Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application to
WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
27 Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLET

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Darling Brand. from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It gives the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

EDWARDS' HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81 Rue Lafayette, PARIS.
HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.
From £4 upward.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co.
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & CO., PARIS.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietors GRATTAN, GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Victorias Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Mrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.